HE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
HE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.
ffice, 76 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR
. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
gle Copy.....5 Cents.
ivered by Carrier, (per week.).....25 Cents.
ail Subscribers, (per year.).....$10 00.
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1866. NO. 285.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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CITY ITEMS.

Best Goods in Pittsburgh.
pera House Shoe Store.

Pittsburgh Gift Concert.
Owing to certain parties having complained of us the authorities, we will have to discontinue the stribution of any more gifts until Monday, August th. Our ticket holders need not be alarmed. We e determined to treat all fairly. McDonald, Thomp- n & Co.

Attention.
All wanting teeth extracted without pain will find other establishment in the city of Pittsburgh equal that of Drs. Sill and Gillespie. The hundreds of eth taken out daily by these gentlemen, gives them very advantage over others of less practice. They e known as gentlemen of skill and honor in their ofession. Office, 246 Penn street.

Henderson's Carminative.
he successful and popular remedy for Diarrhœa, ysentery and Cholera Morbus. Sold by all drug- sts. Y

Beaver Female Seminary.
70 to $75 for all expenses, 14 weeks. Opens Sept. 1. R. T. Taylor. THAC

Don't be Without
bottle of Fleming's Cholera Mixture. Sold at 84 arket Street.

Buy the Best
da Ash and Potash in the city, at Fleming's Drug ore, No. 84 Market street.

Lubin's Cocoanut Cream
'ill restore grey hair to its original color.

The Daily Commercial

POLITICAL.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The opponents of Hon. W. D. Kelley's re-omination in the Fourth Congressional Dis-ict, called an adjourned meeting at Green ill, Philadelphia, for Monday evening, at hich the Committee on Resolutions reported eries denouncing man worship, as subver- ve of the principles of Republicanism, and de- ining to indorse all the actions either of Con- ess or of the President. When the meeting ommenced the discussion of the resolutions, was found that the friends of Judge Kelley mprised a large majority of the assemblage, nd the result was that three out of the five esolutions were voted down. Resolutions were en adopted indorsing the action of Congress the reorganization of the National Govern- ent, and complimenting Judge Kelley, edging themselves to secure his renomina- on.

We learn from the Philadelphia *Press* that ol. Wm. B. Thomas, Collector of the Port of hiladelphia, has resolved to test the question hether the President of the United States can ake such an appointment as Wm. F. Johnston, hen no vacancy has "happened," without the ivice and consent of the Senate. There are ve doubts whether the Executive can re- ominate a person who has once been rejected y the Senate. Even the Springfield (Mass.) *epublican*, one of the most offensive of the ominal Republican papers, says: "This practice is a icious one, whether permitted by the letter of e Constitution or not, and ought to help the ve resident's party." But no action was taken y the Senate upon the nomination of William Johnston for collector, but it was referred jointly ith the act of "advising," but had not onsented," to his nomination. Col. Thomas ill now secure a decision on the important uestion, whether, for the purpose of rewarding favorite, the Executive can create a vacancy. ith the distinct, if not the announced, object f defying that branch of the Government, hose duties and responsibilities, according to onstitution, are essential in the premises.

The Bucks County *Intelligencer* states that Hon. M. Russell Thayer, the present representative in Congress from the Fifth district of Pennsylvania, declines a re-election, and the names of General ohn Ely and Caleb N. Taylor, Esq., are urged s the Union Republican candidates for their respective friends. Henry P. Ross, of Doyles- wn, will probably be the Democratic nominee i the district.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: Lieut. E. J. eenan was a candidate for Congress before the emocratic Conference in the district now rep- resented by Dawson. Keenan is a brave soldier nd a gallant gentleman, and is much esteemed n the army, but he was set aside by his Demo- ratic friends, and an obscure fellow received e nomination. This is an illustration of emocratic love for the soldiers.

OHIO.

The Union State Executive Committee have determined to hold the first campaign meeting t the State Capital, on Tuesday evening, 21st ist. Governor Cox and Hon. Samuel Shella- arger will address the meeting.

Gen. R. P. Buckland, the representative of he Ninth Ohio District in Congress, has receiv- d the brevet of Major General. This honorary ank is worthily bestowed.

Brevet Brigadier General W. H. Ball is engaged n the peerless task of organizing a Johnson arty at Zanesville. Thus he is paying for his ppointment to the Collectorship there, vice A. . Guthrie, removed.

The Democracy of Columbiana county have ominated the following ticket: Representative, oah Stewart; Probate Judge, Uriah Wilson; udges, Clement L. Vallandigham, John F. Fast- rosecuting Attorney, Robert G. Woods; Re- order, Martin Koch; Commissioner, James urbeck; Infirmary Director, James Patterson.

The Mansfield *Herald* relates the following of eneral Sam. Beatty, a Democratic candidate or Congress in the Seventeenth District:

Among the Democratic candidates is one old rmy friend, General Samuel Beatty, who, hough a good fighter, is not considered very uch on the 'stump.' A story used to be told in he army about the General, but whether true or ot we are not prepared to say. However, it ran n this way: The General's Adjutant had made ut the official reports, which required the eneral's signature, and carried them to him for igning. The General, with true disregard for rthography, wrote his name 'Samuelly.' Said he Adjutant mildly suggested to he General that he had better spell 'Samuel' ith a 'u,' but the General insisted on the cor- ectness of his way. The General, however, fter that always wrote the name simply 'Sam- eatty,' and his official papers all show this sig- nature.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Metamora Vallandigham to Mr. Raymond: You have not sent for me, but I am here! Whether you want me or not, I am going to our wigwam!"

The Staats *Zeitung*, the organ of the German inority of Tennessee, places at the head of s columns the name of General George H. homas as a candidate for President in '68, and ys that the voices of 20,000 soldiers of the Ar- y of the Cumberland will ratify the nomina- on.

Harris, the Democratic secession M. C., from aryland, who was expelled from the House r his treason, and who was one of the leading pirits in the last National Democratic Conven- on at Chicago, has been appointed a delegate o the Philadelphia Convention.

The Michigan Johnson state Committe is dis- rganizing rapidly. Three of its members, apt. C. H. Miller of Adrian, Dr. Wesley Vin- ent of Mill Point, and George K. Johnson of rand Rapids, have published a card formally eclaring that their names were used without heir consent, and denying any sympathy with he movements. Gen. Wm. K. Fitzgerald's name as also used without his knowledge, that gen- eman being now South. No Southern citizen, present constituted, thus consists of four fice-holders, and Henry Barns, applicant for he Collector of Detroit.

The Republican Congressional Convention of he 11th Illinois District met at Olney, on the th of July, and nominated Gen. Ed. Kitchell or Congress on the first ballot, by twenty votes gainst fourteen for Gen. S. A. Hurlbut. The is- rict is now represented by Samuel S. Marshall. he convention adopted resolutions fully in- orsing the Congressional policy, and also com- mending Gen. Martin as a suitable person o be the place of Mr. Yates, present in the State xecutive Committee, he (Green) having gone ver to the Johnson party.

The Democracy of Logan have the following Democratic nominations have been made in Indi- na: Second District, Hon. Henry W. Har- ington; Fourth District, Hon. William S. Hol- an; Seventh District, Hon. S. Claypool; Ninth istrict, Hon. Jas. L. Worth; Tenth District, on. Robert Lowry. The Radicals have made he following nominations: First District, eneral William Hazen Gorman; Second District, eneral Gustav G. Resman; Third District, General M. . Hascall; Fourth District, Colonel Ira G. Grov- er; Fifth District, George W. Julian; Sixth istrict, General John Coburn; Seventh Dis- rict, General Henry L. Dawes; Ninth Dis- rict, Hon. Schuyler Colfax; Tenth District, rovernor William Willard. The Democrats f the Indianapolis District will hold a nomi- ating Convention on Thursday, August 21st, to elect a candidate for Congress.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says: "Letters and dispatches re- eived here from Senators and Representatives who have returned to their homes and mingled with their constituents, represent the feeling among the people as almost unanimous in sup- ort of the measures passed at the late session f Congress. The only feature which is found in, that such ets as the one for the enfranchisement of the egroes in the District of Columbia did not be- come laws. There is a considerable opposition to the President—especially in the Northwest— which entirely surprises even the most sanguine Radicals. The conservative Republicans and the Democrats have met with such cold re- eptions from the people that they have lost all ope of success in the fall elections."

Hon. Henry S. Lane, Indiana's loyal and aithful Senator, had a grand reception on re- urning to his home at Crawfordsville, on Tues- ay of last week. He was received at the de- ot by a large and enthusiastic concourse of his ellow-citizens, and conveyed to a stand pre- ared for the occasion, where he made a speech o justification of Congress, and in scathing enunciation of the President and copperheads. enator Lane has been one of the most faithful and reliable members of the United States Sen- te, and has reflected much honor upon the tate that sent him there.

THE WORM AND THE COTTON CROP.—By numerous reports from Southern States, it ap- ears that the worm has attacked the cotton crop in many localities. This insect is the well- nown army worm, and the story of its ravages s much wholesome destruction in the cotton grow- ng region. The only practical method yet dis- overed of destroying the worm is the picking of individual of the "army" and crush it between he fingers. Strange as it may appear, this emedy has from experience been found practi- al. The Columbus *Crisis* thinks this a most tedious operation, but says it is the only effec- ual mode of subduing the army worm.

SINGULAR PASSION OF A CHILD.—The Rochester (N. Y.) *Union* tells the story of a boy ten ears old, whose parents reside in that city, and who has a wonderful propensity for hunting ife, not to destroy them, but to secure their ife as trophies of his prowess in that way. He s a very expert, and has brought in as many as hree tails a day. When he gets a nose, that e thinks that is not much of a day for im. He exhibits these appendages of the rat, ripping with blood, with as much delight as Indian would display the reeking scalps f his victims.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Changes Suggested in the Freedmen's Bureau System.

Major General Hunter Placed on Retired List.

Arrival of Southern Delegates to Philadelphia Convention.

More Political Pardons Ordered.

Freedmen and Refugees in Tennessee.

White House Thronged with Office Seekers.

Another Pennsylvania Appointment.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C. August 8, 1866.

The Freedmne's Bureau.

Generals Steedman and Fullerton completed to-day their last report on the investigation of the Freedmen's Bureau, and laid it before the President. The report points out defects in the system as applied in Georgia, Louisiana and Texas, and suggests certain changes.

Retired.

The War Department to-day issued a General Order placing Major General Hunter on the retired list, after forty years service in the army. This was done at his own request.

Philadelphia Convention.

Quite a number of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention have already arrived here from the South. They represent that there will be a very large attendance from all of the Southern States.

Indian Affairs.

All traders have been prohibited from selling arms and ammunition to the Indians, by order of Brigadier General Cook, Commanding the Department of the Platte. In accordance with instructions given to the Indian Agents by the Commander of Indian Affairs, commanding officers or all troops in the department have been directed to take vigilant and decisive measures for the prevention of all sales, barter or gift of arms and ammunition to the Indians.

Pardons Issued.

A very few political pardons were ordered by the President to-day. Warrants of pardons were ordered for five persons residing in Texas, one person in Alabama, and one in Arkansas. Three of them were pardoned under the first exception, excluding all those holding general amnesty who were unfortunate enough to possess $20,000. Two hundred pardons granted to Virginians during the past three months have just been forwarded to Gov. Pierpont.

Freedmen in Tennessee.

The Commissioner of Freedmen's affairs in Tennessee reports a great decrease in the issuance of rations to freedmen and refugees. He says that the abundant harvest just gathered in will, in a few weeks, render the necessity of again increasing the issue of rations.

The White House.

The halls and ante-rooms of the White House were thronged again to-day by candidates for executive favor, most of them accompanied by ladies and military officers. Hon. O. H. Browning, the future Secretary of the Interior, called to pay his respects to the President, and had a long interview with him. Senators Cragin, Conness and Cowan were called during the day.

Appointment.

Archer L. Morton was to-day appointed by the President assessor of the Seventh Pennsylvania district.

WASHINGTON, August 8.

SPANISH VESSELS.

The United States Consul at Havana reports that under Spanish decrees, heretofore vessels of four hundred tons and over, and the large class of steamers, cannot be placed under the Spanish flag unless owned wholly by Spanish subjects. The rule is now so far relaxed as to let vessels of 300 tons measure for coasting trade to be introduced without tariff.

TAX ON CERTIFICATES OF FERRY BOATS.

The question of the liability of ferry boats to payment of tax on gross receipts having been referred to the Commissioner, he has decided that they are required to pay the three per cent. according to law.

SECRETARY WELLES.

Secretary Welles informs it to be known that he is still in Washington.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Java.

Reform Meeting to be Held.

The Habeas Corpus in Ireland.

AN ARMISTICE FOR FOUR WEEKS.

Defeat of Bavarians Near Warzburg.

Peace Regarded as Certain.

DIGNITY OF ITALY SATISFIED.

Austria and the Roman Question.

Cholera Decreasing at Marseilles.

Raging Fearfully in Holland.

Removal of the Archives from Vienna.

NEW YORK, August 8.—The steamer Java, with Liverpool dates of the 28th and Queenstown 29th, has arrived.

The working of the Atlantic cable with increasing speed was noticed on the 28th.

There was no further disturbance of the peace in London, and a meeting in Hide Park for the 30th was called, it is alleged, by the consent of the government, but the Minister declared no such consent was given, and warned the League against holding the meeting. The League was determined to hold the meeting elsewhere, and the government assented to it being held at Primrose Hill, declaring that the Royal parks should not be used until the question of right was settled.

The government had given notice in the House of Commons of the necessity for the removal of the suspension of habeas corpus act in Ireland.

General Michael Gleson, of the United States army, has been released from the Dublin jail on condition of his leaving the country.

The truce expired on the 27th of July, but was prolonged to August 24, and a four weeks' armistice, commencing from the latter date, was concluded.

It is also announced that peace preliminaries had been signed, and reached Vienna for ratification by the Emperor of Austria.

The minor German states were not included in the armistice, and hostilities between them and Prussia continued.

The Bavarians were defeated by the Prussians near Werzburg.

The suspension of hostilities by Austria and Italy commenced on the 25th. Peace is thought almost sure.

LIVERPOOL, July 28.—The following bulletin is posted in the Paris Bourse:

The plenipotentiaries of Prussia and Austria have signed an armistice for four weeks. Herr Gordien signed on behalf of Bismarck, and Baron Werthenstein for Austria.

The *Patrie*, of Florence, states that negotiations for the conclusion of the armistice have led to result satisfying the dignity and interests of Italy.

The same paper says: France has recognized the rights of the inhabitants of Venetia to dispose of their own destiny.

Austria is said to have withdrawn her demands in reference to intervention on the part of the Catholic Powers in the Roman question.

The question of Tyrol is also settled by a satisfactorily settled. Peace negotiations take place directly between Italy, Austria and Prussia.

The *Patrie* states that the French iron-clad Taylor has been ordered to get ready for sea immediately. Her destination is unknown.

Reports that the Italian fleet had taken refuge in Ancona for the purpose of their being dismantled are contradicted. The fleet will be entirely closed and no one allowed to enter or depart. The Italian government have determined upon a full inquiry into the causes of their late naval defeat. Paris Bourse was firm at 68f. 85c. British politics unimportant.

The cholera is decidedly on the decline in Marseilles. The whole number of deaths from the epidemic in that city up to July 23d was 15,- 000. The number from cholera on that day was 371 died. From Amiens the number of deaths from cholera on Monday, July 30th, was 22, and among them is the secretary and Professor at the School of Medicine, and a member of the Municipal Council of the place. The disease is on the increase in Holland. Up to the 5th of July, there had been 1,116 cases at Leyden, 596 at the Hague, 581 at Delft, 1,000 at Rotterdam, and 1,187 at Utrecht; total, 4,329.

In the British Parliament, July 27, the O'Connor Don called attention to the treatment of emigrants on board the steamers plying between Liverpool and New York, and drew a lamentable picture of overcrowding and deficient food on board these ships, owing to these causes the recent outbreak of cholera among the emigrants. He mentioned the names of several ships on board which a great mortality had taken place, on their way from Liverpool across the Atlantic, and asked how it was to be accounted for that the cholera had broken out in them, although when they set out on their voyages it did not prevail in England.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 24th, says though the prospects of a prolongation of the armistice have increased, it would be a mistake to infer from this that peace was certain. All that Austria has yet conceded is to withdraw from the Bund. It is a matter of doubt whether the future constitution of the South, as contemplated by Count Bismark, will meet with the approval of his sovereign. Deep pound and untamed foe; but it is not believed that even were the armistice lengthened to four or six weeks, it would materially assist the Imperial government in creating a new army. Three of its most populous provinces are in the hands of the enemy. Venetia has been ceded; Hungary is ripe for insurrection. The public movement in favor of Prussian supremacy is getting stronger and stronger. In Dresden a number of leading politicians so long the avowed friends of Austria, have combined with the adherents of Prussia. Letters and articles advocating the same idea abound in the Wirtemberg and Baden press.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says the inhabitants of the country districts in Hungary display not the least inclination to serve the State as volunteers.

The vanguard of the Prussian forces, under Gen. Montenfuel, was on Baden territory on the 25th ult., and had advanced as far as Wurtz after a successful engagement with the Baden and Wurtemburg troops, near Rossbrunn and Werbach. The whole army of the Main continued to advance in a southerly direction.

Popular demonstrations against Admiral Persano had been made at Ancona, on account of the naval engagement before Lissa.

Letters received from Venice stated that the Austrians were removing the archives and books from the libraries. The inhabitants looked with uneasiness upon the preparations being made by Italian troops for the blockade and siege of the city. All communication with Venice was cut off on the 19th by Gen. Mezzacasso.

Foreign Commercial Intelligence.

Breadstuffs—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. and Henry Jump & Son report Flour quiet, but firm at fully Tuesday's rates. Wheat in moderate demand at Tuesday's decline of 2d per cental. Winter red and Southern are 10s 8d@10s 10d per quarter lower on the week.

Provisions—Messrs. Higland & Co., and others report Beef in retail demand at fair rates. Pork quiet and easier. Bacon dull, and reshipments to New York continue. Lard dull and nominal. Tallow declined to 43s 9d, being 1s. lower. Cheese in good demand and freely met. Tallow closed firmer—North American 43 shillings. Produce—The Brokers' Circular reports Ashes sales of 200 bbls. Not Pearls here. Sugar in better demand at 4d dearer. Molasses a shade firmer. Coffee in fair demand. Rice steady and in good request. Linseed unchanged. Linseed Oil unchanged at 28s. Oil Cake unchanged. Petroleum quiet but firmer; refined is 1ddals Itd.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report Wheat 1ads lower; Winter red, 10s3d@ 10s8d. Corn quiet, 1ads and bars, Scotch pig, 52s. Sugar firm and dearer. Coffee firm at full prices for advance. Tea tending upward and unchanged. Petroleum sells at is 1od for refined.

THE CHOLERA.

Further Abatement in New York

Still Decreasing on the Islands.

No Improvement in Brooklyn.

Thirty-one Deaths in Cincinnati.

NEW YORK, August 8.—The bulletin of the Health Board showed a decrease in the number of cholera cases yesterday. Thirteen deaths, three deaths were reported for the twenty-four hours ending at 2 P. M. The reports from the hospitals also indicated an abatement of the disease. The mortuary report was concluded yesterday, and showed that the mortality per cent. of the total number of deaths were from sporadic diseases.

In Brooklyn the epidemic has not abated, but the number of deaths were not large: twenty-three cases and five deaths were reported yesterday. The mortality continues to decrease, but communication was still restricted with them.

CINCINNATI, August 8.—There were thirty-one deaths by cholera yesterday, and forty-two new cases.

NEW YORK, August 8.—6 P. M.—Nine new cases of Cholera are reported in the city to-day, but no deaths. Twenty-four convalescents. In Brooklyn fourteen cases and four deaths are reported.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The cholera has assumed an epidemic form in Cincinnati. Since the 1st inst., sixty-four deaths have occurred from it, on Monday the mortality swelled to twenty-four in number. Among the number was William Holmes, the well-known minstrel, late of Trimble's Varieties in Pittsburgh. The death in the office of W. C. Smythe's Palace Variety in Cincinnati. The man who carried his death notice to the newspaper offices died on the following day. An intimate friend of Holmes named James Maley became alarmed at the sudden death of Holmes, went to drinking brandy, became intoxicated, fell out of a fourth story window, and was killed.

Work on the Alexandria Canal has been suspended and several hundred workmen discharged. This is a severe blow to the city of Alexandria, as high hopes hung upon the success of this enterprise.

The American Society for the advancement of Science, to hold a Congress at Buffalo, New York, during the present month.

The Congress of the Trade's Union is to meet at Baltimore on the 20th inst. Ford's Theater has been generously offered for the purpose. This Congress is designed to form a sort of basis from which the working classes of the country can harmoniously prosecute their efforts to secure a system of fair wages for their honorable labor. Every trade assembly in the country is to be entitled to two delegates, and every local organization one delegate in the Congress.

There have been thirty-five cases of cholera in Saint Louis since Sunday morning, eighteen of which were fatal. Judge Lovelase, of the Supreme Court of Missouri, died on Saturday.

Last Monday morning a gravel train on the Michigan Southern Railroad was thrown from the track by a cow near Chicago. Five cars were demolished, and the conductor, Edward Hawkins, instantly killed.

The Denver *News* of July 30 reports heavy rains and considerable damage in the mining regions. A destructive flood had visited Pleasant Valley. A cloud suddenly dissolved on the mountain side, and the water rushed down to the gulch, carrying huge boulders and rocks down, blocking up the road and filling up the gulch. All mining operations below the Pleasant Valley Company were destroyed. The claims of the Pleasant Valley Company is estimated at twenty-five thousand dollars.

Dexter made the fastest time ever accomplished on a half mile track, at Union Springs, N. Y., on the 8th instant, winning the trot in two straight heats. Time, 2.21½; 2.21.

The *Tribune's* Ottawa (C. W.) special says: Mr. Galt, Minister of Finance, has resigned. The alleged reason is a difference with his colleagues on the Lower Canada school question. Parliament will be prorogued at the end of this week.

A Washington special says the President has intimated his intention of recognizing the legitimate State government of Texas, and predicts another riot, as in New Orleans.

Queen Emma, of the Sandwich Islands, has arrived in New York, and is the observed of all observers. She looks amiable and is more beautiful than any other lady at her hotel. A national salute was fired in the harbor yesterday at noon.

A communication from the purser of the steamship Baltic, accompanied by a certificate of the United States Consular Agent, gives an account of the seizure of a seaman on the steamship Baltic, in the Mediterranean, by a Russian, by the Prussian authorities. It is not known whether the sailor was naturalized or not, but his papers are in order. He was being shipped from New York. He was surrendered by our Consular Agent at Bremerhaven as a Prussian citizen.

A dispatch to the *Tribune*, dated Leavenworth, August 7, says: The Indians made a raid upon the settlements on White Rock, a tributary of the Republican river, and have driven off nearly all the settlers as they were bound to have their hunting grounds or die. Troops have been ordered to the front from Fort Riley, Kansas and Pope. The Powder river Indians are also committing depredations in New Mexico.

The *Times* says it is false that Vallandigham, Pendleton and seymour are to dictate terms of reconstruction to the Philadelphia Convention. On the contrary, the indications are that the great body of the Democratic party will disband them, and have no faith in the resolutions during the war, as their representatives at Philadelphia. No candid person will for a moment believe that Vallandigham, Pendleton & Co. represent the feeling of the people of this country, who have given three thousand millions of dollars to save it, who have given three hundred thousand of the bravest and best of their children, intend to turn and take the Government out of their own hands—take the power from the agents they have loved and trusted, who have carried us through the fire and blood of more than six long years, who have made this nation powerful, grand, glorious and free—to turn it over to Alexander H. Stephens, Herschel V. Johnson, Vallandigham, Ben. Wood, Fernando Wood, and the slavers? Gentlemen, we have seen these things before. This Anti-Slavery party, Abolition party, Black Republican party, Union party, or anything else you may call it (all the same party under different names now), this party came into power in 1861, elected Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin Vice President—and made, too, as a generous gift, for peace and quiet on earth, and to give us nor anything else that was his,—we took him up and made him Vice President, and now he has turned his back upon the Union and the grand historic party—a party that during the last twelve years of its existence (for it was born in 1854) has done more for the glory of God and country than any political party the sun in its journey around the heavens ever saw—a party that has in its ranks more of civilized brain and heart than was ever organized in any party in this country—he turns his back upon this great party, this grand organization that has made Abraham Lincoln what he is the admiration of the nations, and has taken into his counsels the traitors, the men who symbolize treason and barbarism, and the camp-followers that follow all parties."

The Operations of Free Labor.

The Memphis *Daily Post* cites the following as examples of the favorable operations of free labor in that vicinity. The first case is that of a German planter, well-known to the people of Memphis, who has a plantation of about three hundred acres of rented land. He rents out this land to families of freedmen, giving them one-half the crop. He supplies them with plow animals, tools, seed and provisions, for which they pay him from their share of the crop, the mules and tools being their property at the end of the season. On this plantation peace, industry and thrift are enjoyed, and the crop is one of the most promising in the country.

The second case is that of a respectable planter living south of Memphis, who has a valuable plantation of several hundred acres. This place he rents to ten negroes, all of whom were slaves and one white man, a Frenchman. The negroes having nearly one hundred acres each, hire their own help, making their own bargains. The planter gives the negroes one-third of the crop, and furnishes all the necessary stock for this case, too, the mules and tools are to be the property of the negroes at the end of the season. They pay the planter $10,000 rent. On this place the crop is looking splendidly, and two miles to the north is carried on, with equally unforseen dangers arise. By this arrangement some of his former slaves will make over $1,000 and the planter will have his rent clear of all expenses, basing the calculation on the present promise of the crop and the present price of the staple.

The Hon. Pierce Butler, is personally testing the different systems of labor. He has one of his extensive rice plantations in Georgia, and with such a prospect of success that, as he is noted for his candor and religious principles, his ultimate judgment must be given on the side of freedom.

Of more than three hundred colored persons once his slaves, liberated by President Lincoln's proclamation, but a few have returned and accepted the wages he has offered them.

Naval Matters.

Commander Thompson, of the United States steamer Dakotah, reports to the Navy Department under date of July 4th that he arrived at Stanley Harbor, Falkland Islands, on the 12th of May. He left Montevideo on the 4th of May. All hands were well. He would leave for the straits of Magelian on the 18th of May, on his way to join the Pacific squadron. Captain Cooper, of the United States steamer Winooski, has reported to the department his arrival at Portsmouth, N. H., after a cruise in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where he was with the Hon. Edward Island, Bradelle and Orpheous banks, and thence to the Magdalens, where he remained for the fishing season. He was also serving for the American fishing fleet. Commander Cooper reports having been with seventeen and fifty American fishing vessels, two-thirds of which had procured English licenses. He reports the season poor, and mackerel bait scarce. Many vessels will return without half cargoes. Three English war vessels are stationed in the same waters with seventeen Edward Island. He was treated with great courtesy by Admiral Seir Cullen Bayne, Halifax, who placed at his disposal all that his naval depot afforded.

LAND PRICES IN GEORGIA.—The Atlantic Georgia *Intelligencer* is out in a spirited article against the land owners, in the most productive portions in Georgia, for estimating their lands too highly, the prices asked being largely in excess of those which have been paid, and even recommends that the land be sold only to honest, industrious farmers, who will not fail to improve them, and thus add largely to the value of the remainder. Numerous individuals, now in Georgia, who were formerly slaveholders and large cultivators, are turning their attention to the cultivation of grapes and fruits, and look forth to the admiration of the nations, and has taken into his counsels the traitors, the men who symbolize treason and barbarism, and the camp-followers that follow all parties."

The Operations of Free Labor.

The Memphis *Daily Post* cites the following as examples of the favorable operations of free labor in that vicinity. The first case is that of a German planter, well-known to the people of Memphis, who has a plantation of about three hundred acres of rented land. He rents out this land to families of freedmen, giving them one-half the crop. He supplies them with plow animals, tools, seed and provisions, for which they pay him from their share of the crop, the mules and tools being their property at the end of the season. On this plantation peace, industry and thrift are enjoyed, and the crop is one of the most promising in the country.

The second case is that of a respectable planter living south of Memphis, who has a valuable plantation of several hundred acres. This place he rents to ten negroes, all of whom were slaves and one white man, a Frenchman. The negroes having nearly one hundred acres each, hire their own help, making their own bargains. The planter gives the negroes one-third of the crop, and furnishes all the necessary stock for this case, too, the mules and tools are to be the property of the negroes at the end of the season. They pay the planter $10,000 rent. On this place the crop is looking splendidly, and two miles to the north is carried on, with equally unforeseen dangers arise. By this arrangement some of his former slaves will make over $1,000 and the planter will have his rent clear of all expenses, basing the calculation on the present promise of the crop and the present price of the staple.

The Hon. Pierce Butler, is personally testing the different systems of labor. He has one of his extensive rice plantations in Georgia, and with such a prospect of success that, as he is noted for his candor and religious principles, his ultimate judgment must be given on the side of freedom.

Of more than three hundred colored persons once his slaves, liberated by President Lincoln's proclamation, but a few have returned and accepted the wages he has offered them.

Naval Matters.

Commander Thompson, of the United States steamer Dakotah, reports to the Navy Department under date of July 4th that he arrived at Stanley Harbor, Falkland Islands, on the 12th of May. He left Montevideo on the 4th of May. All hands were well. He would leave for the straits of Magelian on the 18th of May, on his way to join the Pacific squadron. Captain Cooper, of the United States steamer Winooski, has reported to the department his arrival at Portsmouth, N. H., after a cruise in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where he was with the Hon. Edward Island, Bradelle and Orpheous banks, and thence to the Magdalens, where he remained for the fishing season. He was also serving for the American fishing fleet. Commander Cooper reports having been with seventeen and fifty American fishing vessels, two-thirds of which had procured English licenses. He reports the season poor, and mackerel bait scarce. Many vessels will return without half cargoes. Three English war vessels are stationed in the same waters with seventeen Edward Island. He was treated with great courtesy by Admiral Seir Cullen Bayne, Halifax, who placed at his disposal all that his naval depot afforded.

LAND PRICES IN GEORGIA.—The Atlantic Georgia *Intelligencer* is out in a spirited article against the land owners, in the most productive portions in Georgia, for estimating their lands too highly, the prices asked being largely in excess of those which have been paid, and even recommends that the land be sold only to honest, industrious farmers, who will not fail to improve them, and thus add largely to the value of the remainder. Numerous individuals, now in Georgia, who were formerly slaveholders and large cultivators, are turning their attention to the cultivation of grapes and fruits, and look forth to the mountain, or cherokee country, for that purpose, but have been frightened away by the prices demanded for good lands, fifty dollars per acre, and even beyond that.

The Operations of Free Labor.

The Hamilton (C. W.) *Times* of the 4th inst. says: "Ex-Senator Mason, of Virginia, notorious as one of the Confederate ambassadors captured off the British steamer Trent by the indomitable Wilkes, passed through this morning from Toronto, for a visit to Niagara Falls. The ex-Senator was accompanied by General John Bell, late President of the United States, and a numerous suite of friends. The military career of the latter gentleman is limited to his superintending his retreat from Fort Donaldson, a piece of individual strategy, in defence of which he was to arrange terms of capitulation for themselves."

Wingate, the murderer of Mr. Paine, at Holly Springs, Tennessee, on the night of the 12th of June, has recovered from his wounds received while being arrested, and in an examination held on the 3d inst., the first since the deed was committed, Judge Hall, of Memphis, gave his decision that the prisoner should be held to answer for murder in the first degree.

Judge W. T. Lovelace, of the Supreme Court of Missouri, died at his residence at Danville, Mo., on the 4th inst., at one o'clock, A. M. He had been seriously ill for some time.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

BY THE CABLE.

Return of King of Prussia to Berlin.

Congratulatory Address of Citizens.

OPENING OF PRUSSIAN CHAMBERS.

ADDRESS OF THE KING.

Prussia Declines the Propsed Congress.

Another Prize Fight---Mace Beats Goss.

Enthusiasm in St Petersburg Over the Visit of the American Squadron.

Political Arrests in Hungary.

Peace Negotiations between Prussia and Saxony.

Probable Signing of a Treaty of Peace between Austria and Prussia.

Austria and Italy to Hold a Separate Peace Conference.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

United States Five-Twenties 6s 3-1.

LONDON, August 8.—The King of Prussia has returned to Berlin. The municipality presented him a congratulatory address. In reply, the King expressed his thanks. He pointed out Prussia had drawn the sword not only for her independence, but for the reorganization of Germany. The first, said the King, has been assured; the second may, with the help of God, also be obtained. Everything promises a happy future for Prussia, as an honorable and lasting peace is imminent.

The King in person opened the Prussian Chambers yesterday. The following is his speech in full:

Illustrious, noble and Loyal Gentlemen of both Houses of the Diet:

Now that I see assembled around me the representatives of the country, my heart impels me to express, first of all, from this place, my own and my people's thanks for God's gracious goodness which has assisted Prussia amidst heavy But successful sacrifices, not only in averting from us the dangers of hostilities, but in enabling the army of the country, by a rapid victory, to add fresh laurels to its inherited fame, and to smooth a course for the national development of Germany. Accompanied by the visible blessings of God, the part of the nation capable of bearing arms, enthusiastically obeyed the summons to the sacred struggle for independence and Fatherland. Our heroic army, supported by a few but faithful allies, advanced from success to success, from victory to victory, in the East as in the West. Mixed with the blood of the shed; the country mourns the loss of many brave men who died he roes in the flush of triumph, until our standard waved along a line extending from the Carpathians to the Rhines.

It would be for the Government and the representatives of the people in united cooperation to bring to maturity the fruit that must be gathered from this sanguinary seed, and prevent its being scattered by wayside. Loyal gentlemen of both Houses of the Diet, my Government is able to look with satisfaction upon the financial position of the State; careful foresight and conscientious economy have placed us in a position to overcome the great financial difficulties which have resulted as a natural consequence from the circumstances at the present time. Although a material outlay was imposed upon the treasury during recent years of the war with Denmark, it has been found possible to meet the expenses hitherto incurred in the present war from the State revenue and existing balances without imposing any other burthen upon the country than that of furnishing supplies in kind for war purposes, that it is bound to provide by law. I hope most assuredly that the means required for the successful termination of the war and payment of supplies in kind, while maintaining order and security, in finasce will be readily granted by you. An agreement could be made with the representatives as to the settlement of the budget, which has not been able to be effected during the last few years. The State outlay incurred during this period is therefore destitute of that legal basis which I again acknowledge the budget can alone reach, through the law by which means the constitution of 1799 ordains that it is annually agreed upon between my government and the two houses of the Diet. Although my government has nevertheless carried on the budget for several years without a legal basis, this has only been done after conscientious examination, and with correctness in accordance with the Diet. That the conduct of the administration, the fulfillment of legal obligation toward public creditors and officers, maintenance of the army and State establishment, were questions vital to the existence of the State, and that the course adopted therefore, because one of those inevitable necessities which, in the interest of the country, a government must not hesitate to adopt. I trust that the recent events will, insofar contribute to effect an indispensable understanding, that an indemnity for our having carried on the administration without a law regulating the budget, application for which will be made to the representatives, will readily be granted to my government, and the hitherto existing conflict be thereby finally and the more securely brought to a conclusion. As it may be expected that the political position of the Fatherland will admit of an extension of the frontier of the State, the consolidation of the monarchy, as the common property of all the members of the Confederation, the bills required in this respect for the convocation of a popular representative federal state, will be laid before the Diet without delay.

Gentlemen, you know that our entire Fatherland feels the high importance of the moment that brings me once more among you. May Providence bless Prussia as graciously in the future as it has visibly blessed the immediate past. May God grant it!

Prussia has positively declined the proposals of Russia, for a Congress of the Powers which signed the treaty of Vienna.

The Colorado, Admiral Goldsborough's flag-ship, from Lisbon, arrived at Plymouth and sailed for Cherbourg.

The yacht Frolic, with the prize fighters Mace and Goss on board, has arrived. They fought for two thousand dollars. Mace won in twenty-one rounds.

BERLIN, August 6.—The first sitting of the Chambers was held to-day. The members rose and cheered the King and the Prussian victories. Count Stolberg was elected President of the Upper House.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 7.—There is great enthusiasm here in reference to the visit of the American squadron. The Russian fleet have gone to Helsinborg to meet it.

Some of the principal Russian

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL R. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH R. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN F. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. M'KEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM M. WATERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

CENTRALIZATION, BY REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS.

We hear much now a days about centralization and usurpation. These are important subjects in a Republican Government, and to free people. Let us see "how the land lies" in relation to them, with special reference to our present political condition and movements. To give our remarks the more consideration, as not suggested by mere party feeling, we introduce them with a quotation from one of the highest authorities on Constitutional Government. He maintains that an administration strongly centralized is sure to be master of the assembly appointed to control it, and reduces a ministry that held the centralized power, says:

"Who votes at elections? The electors? No: very often it is only the ministry. The ministry votes, by the whole mass of places and salaries in its gift, all or almost all, directly or indirectly the reward of proved docility, by the whole mass of the functions and interests which centralization brings under its control; by all the establishments religious, civil, military, scientific, which the faculties fear to lose, or solicit to obtain. * * * In a word, the ministry votes by all the wealth of the Government, which is brought to bear with its whole force on every department, every commune, every profession, I might say, every individual."

This was written by a French statesman and with reference to a condition of his own government. But any government or administration, whatever may be its name or its pretentions, that puts the same enginery into actual and extensive operation, is a centralized government, or aims to become such. It wields a power of bribery and corruption, in all important elections in which it chooses to put forth its power. Nothing but the intelligence and patriotism of the great body of the people can withstand it, and these, even, are sometimes overwhelmed and still oftener undermined by the sweeping proscription. The tendency of this administrative discipline, as of the application of rewards and punishments, is to school and train the people to "docility"—a gentle term for *servility*—and raise up among them a vast and voracious herd of office-seekers and place-hunters.

When the condition of "proved docility" is fairly introduced, and the French statesman's question be asked, "Who votes at elections?" the American answer to the inquiry will be, the President, the Governor, the Senator, the Congressman, or whoever wields the mighty agency of the patronage—the original or the delegated power of removals and appointments. True, republican patriotism alone withstands the indignity. Proved docility succumbs to the dictation of the master. It reminds us of a slave's examination recorded by Cicero in his oration for Milo. With the assurance that if he answer yes, crucifixion stares him in the face, and if he answer no, he may hope for emancipation, the question is asked "Did Claudius lay snares for Milo?" How a slave would testify and a truly *docile* person vote under such circumstances, it is easy to imagine, and as easy to see that the result is what was intended by the means used for effecting it.

Appointments and removals, viewed as party rewards and punishments, are *good facts*, are sufficiently at variance with the true idea of both official duty and personal freedom of judgment. But when that sort of patronage is distributed beforehand, as a premium on docility, and removals made as a warning to those who exercise their right of judgment, it assumes the appearance and form of a positive despotism over political opinion. It locks like dragooning people into a particular line of political sentiment and action, by establishing in every neighborhood a trained and disciplined agency to watch and control their voting. And the worst and most dangerous demonstration of a centralizing purpose is given, when this power of patronage is wielded with the avowed design of strengthening the Department that exercises it, as in unseemly competition with a co-ordinate branch of the Government.

We speak freely on this subject, because we believe the whole business of removals from office, as usually exercised by Presidents, is an unauthorized assumption of power. The Constitution gives no *power to remove* an officer and only a carefully defined power to fill vacancies during the recess of the Senate. Here is what it says:

"The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session." Article II. Sec. II. ¶3.

That the practice has been different under the administration of all parties is admitted. But that is only admitting that their practice has not been sustained by the Constitution. Mr. DOUGLAS, according to his conversations, lately published, says, *it has been held* and universally acquiesced in, that in cases where the appointment can only be made with the advice and consent of the Senate, the removal can be made by the President alone." But he very judiciously adds, "The reason of this decision *is not apparent*." But, whatever may be said of the practice of the past, removals and appointments made to influence coming elections, are clearly indicative of a centralizing tendency if not of the design, and *reasons are apparent* both in the Constitution and in history against the practice.

"A GOOD-ENOUGH MORGAN."

Tricks and pretences are sometimes resorted to in political campaigns. In old anti-masonic times, a dead body was found on the shore of Lake Ontario. Its identity was questioned. Some one said, "it's a good-enough Morgan till after the election." Good-enough Morgans are parts of the political game. We should not have suspected the amended Constitutions of the Southern States to belong to this class, had not Chief Justice RUFFIN improvidently let the secret out. He has knocked that reconstruction policy down below par.

FALLING TO PIECES.

The Philadelphia convention seems without doubt to be doomed. The efforts of its projectors to secure the co-operation of some of the leaven of the great Union masses of the North, are day by day proving futile, and when the 14th of August comes the wigwam at the eastern end of the State will no doubt present an unleavened and motley assemblage of pure and unadulterated rebels and copperheads. The presence of a few prominent Union men in the convention is indispensable to it in order to give it character. As the day approaches the number of such men elected as delegates, and are relied upon to be there, grows rapidly less. Our daily exchanges from the various parts of the country contain the cards of numerous delegates declining to defile themselves by any participation in the movement. We have noticed in our columns the declinations of some of the most prominent, that our readers may judge for themselves to what extent the convention is falling to pieces.

That there will be some in the convention who maintained the semblance of a loyal character throughout the war is doubtless true, but that there will be any considerable number who were bold and determined in their efforts to put down the rebellion, is scarcely even hoped for by the most sanguine friends of the movement. Those who will be there to control the convention will be men who fought for the rebellion in the South, men who fought against the Government in the North, and men who have always been political wanderers and adventurers, and who have no character to lose, nor prospect of making one. Such elements can have no cohesiveness for good—the element of sterling loyalty being wanting, the whole mass must inevitably fall in pieces. Men who fought together, and sympathised with each other to destroy the Union, can have no success as Union savers.

THE ELECTION IN KENTUCKY.

A comparatively inconsiderable office has aroused the people of Kentucky to a vigorous and heated contest. People in other States took an unwonted interest in the canvass. Some of the old rebel sympathisers went over from Ohio and participated in it. One would imagine that the fame and the fate of Kentucky were involved in the issue, so extensive and profound was the feeling aroused on the occasion of choosing a Court Clerk.

And so it was, but dissimilar to the array of parties during the war. The question that gave importance to the election was the same that divided the people then, viz., whether the State should be ruled by Union men or by those hostile to the Union. It was a strife between the Union men and the discontents, supported by the rebels. The issue in favor of the latter, however much it may be regretted for the sake of the State, cannot be an occasion of much surprise. When the first troops went over from Indiana to the aid of Union men in Kentucky, at the outset of the rebellion, Kentucky officials raised their innocent hands in horror at such an *invasion*. The State has since been repeatedly overrun by rebel armies made up of its own citizens. It is now overstocked by that very style of citizens. But loyal and brave Kentuckians stood, in vast numbers, for the Union in the war, repelled their recreant neighbors from their soil, and saved their noble state. But they have been beaten this time in the election, on the same issues. It only shows that they are better at fighting than at voting. The rebels, with Mr. VALLANDIGHAM and Mr. PUGH from Ohio, to help them, have carried the day—sorry day for the grand old State.

A QUESTION AND ANSWER.

If the Chicago Convention—of blessed memory—which, it will be recollected, never adjourned, should, at the call of its presiding officer, propose to meet at Chicago, or at Philadelphia during an interval of the convention of the 14th, would its assembling be deemed a sufficient occasion for the enactment of scenes like those which have lately occurred in New Orleans? Of course it would not. The law, the practice and the deep seated principles of the people are all resolutely set against such shocking atrocities, as those which seemed to come so natural to the rabble and office-holders in New Orleans. The Chicago Convention might hold its sessions in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia or Boston, without the least danger of mob violence, or the requirement of any aid or orders from Washington. The right of citizens peaceably to assemble is held sacred by the higher civilization of our country.

The Chicago Convention and the convention in New Orleans were different, it is true, in their character, but as an assemblage of citizens the latter had as good a right to meet as the former. It is not apparent, as yet, that it had any design to favorable to the interests and peace of the State. Certainly, it committed no act and adopted no measure of such a tendency. its only offense was that it met under Union auspices, and with aspirations in favor of freedom. For this it was violently assaulted and its members ruthlessly murdered.

The fact is before the country. We hope for a thorough investigation of the cause of this horrid slaughter and for the condign punishment of the perpetrators and their accomplices. Rebellion in that form may be as fatally injurious to the Union as in the form that it has heretofore assumed. The same malignant and destructive spirit is in it.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE CONVENTION.

The State of South Carolina will be fully represented at Philadelphia on the 14th. The delegates have been appointed. Governor ORR, who presided at the convention appointing them, made a speech, in which, among other things,

"He stated that the object of the Philadelphia Convention was, in general, to sustain the President [of the Constitution] in his policy under the Constitution—to unite the anti-war Democrats, Republicans, and Conservatives of all classes, in order to thwart the Radicals in their usurpation of the Government and their abuse of power."

This is a new classification of the heterogeneous material—*anti*-war Democrats, Republicans, and conservatives of all classes. The war Democrats are naturally enough ruled out by Governor ORR from his South Carolina standpoint, as his heart yearned toward such anti-war Democrats as VALLANDIGHAM, and shrunk with horror from the host of war Democrats who aided in putting down the rebellion. Whom he means by Republicans, as distinguished from Conservatives, in his lucid classification, we have not imagination enough to conceive. A strict application of the rule against radicals would, we fear, exclude at least one of the South Carolina delegation—Governor ORR—and probably the whole eleven.

THE New York *World*, in speaking of the Philadelphia Convention, says:

"Till the members have eaten, and drank, and joked together, and have become mellowed by conviviality and good feeling, they will not, we will, it will be hardly expedient for them to enter on the discussions of pith and moment on which the country stands on tiptoe to hear, and awaits with listening ears."

We have no doubt that the advice will be followed. It is a matter of history that the chief of the movement became "mellowed by conviviality" on the 4th of March of last year, on entering upon his official duties, and it will be quite natural for his needy followers to imitate his memorable example, before entering upon their political duties at Philadelphia.

THE REWARD OF TREACHERY.—The President has appointed W. McCandless, Chairman of the Copperhead Soldier's Convention, recently held at Harrisburg, in your State, to be Collector of Customs at Philadelphia. This is intended as a reward for his efforts to demoralize the soldiers and bring them up to the support of "My Policy."—*Philada. Press.*

The *Press* correspondent is mistaken. The appointee to succeed Captain BATCHELOR is innocent of any connection with the army, and any attempt of his to demoralize the soldiers in this vicinity and elsewhere, would be fruitless—he has no influence.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.—Good as this venerable instrument is, it is no indignity to it, to make it better. It has grown to be what it is, by amendments. *No less than ten of the amendments* that have been made, were proposed at the first session of the first Congress, held under its provisions. The great changes that have taken place in the condition of the country render necessary those that have been proposed by Congress.

THE APPROACHING SYMPOSION.—The Latins called a feast, *convivium*, a living together; the Greeks called it *symposion*, a drinking together. The New York *World* pleasantly anticipates the coming Convention, under the Greek figure, and looks confidently to see a celebrated social maxim, "when wine is in, wit is out," reversed on the occasion.

"STOP THIEF."—The fugitive who joined in the hue and cry, "stop thief," in order to escape detection by his pursuers, has his counterpart in those partisans—without a name till the 14th—who attempt to conceal their own character and designs by crying, "Radicals," "Usurpation," "Centralization."

THE TIMES.—This paper of a late issue, contained a communication on politics, which enclosed some excellent remarks, and indicated a good degree of clear, common sense. We respectfully commend it to the attentive perusal of the editor.

THE DENTISTS IN COUNCIL.—At Boston the American Dental Association is now in session. It might be said that there was a good deal of "jaw" in the Convention, but the word, which is not classic, applies to angry discussion, and these gentlemen have avoided those controversies which are settled "tooth and nail," of course they have not agreed about anything, and we learn that there were lively discussions over some suggestions of a committee about "Dental Physiology and Pathology." The Convention is also exercised over certain claims of the Goodyear Vulcanized Rubber Company for infringements upon its patents for india rubber teeth. The corporation is trying, so the dentists say, in vulgar parlance, to play a "gum game," and the dentists have determined to fight the india rubber man to the bitter, not biter, end. Boston has photographed the dentists; shown them the big organ (where is Beecher?), and otherwise duly sounded the praise of the "Hub," and thus, with a fair idea of the notions of its people, the delegates to the Convention will return to their homes this week quite impressed with the importance of a city that seems bound to make itself heard on all occasions.

James Stephens, the Head Center of Fenianism, is to start on a Western tour during the present week.

RELIGION OF THE HARMONISTS.

Mystico-Prettistic—Dualism of Adam—How he Fell—Philosophy of Celibacy—Fall of Lucifer—Mystical Cosmogony—Final Restitution of all Things—Religious Usages, &c.

The religious opinions of the Harmonists have been very cursorily noticed in the preceding articles. The popular misconceptions on this subject are so great that a more full discussion seems desirable. As they acknowledge no written creed but the Bible itself, it is the more difficult to secure any correct or closely defined statement of their religious views. They may be regarded as among the offshoots of Pretism in its later developments, embracing also a good deal of the mystic element. They reverence the names of Arndt, Spener, and Franke, but their views more closely assimilate to those of Jacob Boehm, J. G. Arnold, J. A. Bengel, and Jung Stilling. They are very decided Trinitarians, and highly exalt the character of Jesus Christ, making him all in all in their system of salvation. They formerly kept up a friendly correspondence with the Shakers, who resemble them, in the matter of community of goods and of celibacy, but they lately declined any further intercourse, on the ground of some heretical publications of the Shakers in regard to the divinity of Christ. They are not intolerant or denunciatory towards other christian denominations, whether Catholic or Protestant, but they are decided in maintaining their own views, which are rather practical than dogmatic. A total regeneration of the heart through the mercy and grace of our Savior, they regard as necessary to enable us to put in practice the simple but all important principles of the religion of Christ, which they attempt to carry out in their peculiar organization and mode of life. "Love to God above all, and to thy neighbor as thyself, without laying much stress on forms, letter or ceremony," they give as "constituting the sum and substance of their religious creed."

THE DUAL ADAM.

Their views in regard to the original character of Adam are peculiar. They believe him to have been created in the exact image of God, and in a higher and more mystical sense than is commonly attached to those words. Instead of confining the image of God to a mere moral likeness in knowledge, righteousness and holiness," they include in it also a resemblance in form to the person of the God-man, or God-manifest, whose "voice was heard walking in the garden," and whose visible appearances are often referred to in the Old Testament; this theanthropic manifestation being not merely anticipative of his incarnation when he was "made in the likeness of man," but his original and normal characteristic as the Logos or God-revealed. Hence no man has at any time or has seen God at any time; the only begotten Son who is in the bosom of the Father, he hath declared (revealed) him." His incarnation as the son of Mary was but the subjection of his theanthropic person to all the conditions of our fallen humanity, "without sin." Thus he became the second Adam.

Man they regard as constituting the highest order of created beings, higher even than the angels, who are only ministering spirits sent forth to minister to the heirs of salvation, and inferior also from his being the last in the ascending order of creation, as well as from the honor put upon our humanity through its assumption by Christ as the second Adam, who "took not on him the nature of angels." The passage which says, "Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels," they understand as it is given in Luther's version, "Thou hast for a little time deprived him of the angels," &c., in the person of Christ, as "son of man," who during his incarnation was deprived of that ministry and worship of angels with which he was surrounded before he became man.

They regard Adam also as having been made a *dual being*, having both the sexual elements within himself, according to Gen. 1: 26, 27, "And God said, let us make man in our image, after our likeness, and let *them* have dominion," &c. And "so God created man in his own image; in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them." They understand the word *them* in both these verses as applying to the dual Adam, before the separation of Eve from him, as recorded in the second chapter.

ADAM'S FALL ACCOUNTED FOR.

This separation also they regard as a consequence of the incipient fall of Adam, which took place at the time when the the various animals were caused to pass before him, and when, beholding them all in pairs, he conceived a desire for a similar separation and companionship in his own case, this becoming discontented with the condition in which God had placed him, and abusing his freedom of will by yielding to his lower animal nature. The restlessness and worry of mind thus induced was the real first cause of the deep sleep that fell upon him, and that resulted in the separation of the female sexual element from his person. The partaking together of the forbidden fruit was but the consummation and natural consequence of that earlier incipient apostacy. This view is supposed to be corroborated by the statement in Gen. 2:18: "The Lord God said, it is not good that the man should be alone." At the close of the six days' work, when God saw that all things were pronounced "very good," but now there is something that is "not good." How could man's loneliness, they ask, have become an evil, (which before was "very good") had he already brought himself into a state of moral lonelessness and dissatisfaction, which made it "not good" that he should be alone. God, therefore, allowed his fall to be complete by giving him a "help for him" in his fallen and consequently isolated condition; just as he afterwards gave the Jews a king when they demanded it. Adam had conceived an irregular desire towards the feminine element of his nature, while it was yet a part of himself, and now that the woman has become a separate being, she readily completes the temptation, by presenting to him the forbidden fruit. This fruit they regard as an objective reality, and as possessing some sort of poisonous quality which introduced sickness, disease and death into the human frame, and induced that unholy sexual passion which is implied in the discovery of their nakedness and the awakening of the sense of shame. The tree of life, on the other hand, they suppose would have been the means of sustaining man's physical immortality, if he had not fallen. This view seems to be sustained by Gen. 3:22, &c.

In regard to the command, "be fruitful and multiply, &c," as given in Genesis 1: 28, (and as they say before the separation of the sexual elements), they do not pretend to explain *how* this increase of the race could have been brought about; but they believe that it would have taken place in a manner incomprehensible to us, by a certain holy communing of the male and female elements of man's being, at particular times, and with God's immediate approbation; so that a new being would be in some way developed from man's person without physical pain, such as the fallen race would have been truly a Son of God, as well as a son of man, even as Jesus the son of Mary was. The person of Jesus they suppose to have been physically the same with that of Adam before his fall, *i. e. dual*: the sexes of the risen saints (in the first resurrection) will be of the same physical conformation, and therefore, like the angels, incapable of marrying and giving in marriage. Matthew 22: 30.

PHILOSOPHY OF CELIBACY.

We thus have a profound (though somewhat mystical) basis for their notions in regard to marriage and celibacy. Since man has fallen, and the sexual elements have become separated contrary to God's original design, they regard all intercourse of the sexes as polluting; and while it may be tolerated in lawful marriage so far, (and only so far,) as may be necessary for the perpetuation of the race, yet the offspring are all necessarily conceived in sin. Adam, after his fall, begat a son in his own likeness, (not after the image of God,) and such have been all his sinful posterity. Joseph, the husband of Mary, being a sinful man, could not beget a holy seed, and hence the necessity of the miraculous conception of Jesus, in order that he might be a Son of God, and free from the taint of ordinary generation! With these views, while they do not condemn marriage in those who choose to enter into that bond, they do, nevertheless, regard the celibate state as more pure and holy; more acceptable to God, and as better fitting them for that higher resurrection state which their millennarian views lead them to expect. And in support of this belief they refer to those various passages of Scripture which have been cited in former articles. They admit, also, that this celibate life is only suited to those who have a special vocation to it, according to our Savior's words in Matthew 19: 11, 12, "All men cannot receive this saying save they to whom it was given," "He that is able to receive it, let him receive it." If they be inquired of as to the probable consequences if mankind generally should be persuaded to adopt their practice on this subject, they will only reply that the way would thus be the surer prepared for the Lord's coming, and the new heaven and new earth wherein shall dwell righteousness. Under that new and more glorious dispensation, they look for that literal restitution of all things to their primitive condition, which is to be preceded by much sin, pain and death shall cease, and God will in truth dwell with men again, conversing with them face to face, as He did in Paradise.

MYSTICAL GEOLOGY.

They regard the present disordered condition of our earth in which the "whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now," as a consequence of the introduction of sin. The fall of Lucifer from his first estate, resulted from his being lifted up with pride and aiming at independence of God. On being banished, with his hosts, from heaven by the assault of Michael and his angels, he threw that part of the universe which he had before governed into conflagration and chaos, such as this globe is represented to have been at the time when the six days' work begins. The world was without form and void (*Heb. tohu vaw vohu*) i. e. in a state of utter chaotic confusion, such as would be the result of that terrible satanic conflagration which was quenched by the waters that Michael pours upon the burning world. Thus the earth is found standing out of the water and in the water, and all those igneous formations of which the geologists tell us are in a measure accounted for. our globe has never recovered from its semi-chaotic condition. Its volcanoes, its earthquakes, its tornadoes, its pestilences, &c., are all so many throes of pain and travail under which it still groaneth. A paradise was indeed prepared for man on a limited part of this stricken earth, and had he continued holy, this paradise would have been enlarged as might be necessary until it should become like what the new heavens and the new earth will be hereafter. Had man not sinned, he would have eaten lawfully of the tree of life, and would have "lived for ever" in his earthly paradise, or been translated, as was Enoch, to a higher sphere. But now the earth is a fit habitation only for a fallen, sinful race of beings, "waiting, however, as the apostle says, (Rom. 8, 19,) with earnest expectation for the manifestation of the Sons of God." It has been "subjected to vanity in hope of being delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the Sons of God." Thus earth and man as a whole await the second advent of Him who will come to "destroy the works of the Devil," and to restore the universe, both of matter and spirit, to its pristine purity and happiness. And in some far distant geological cycle, it may be, they expect that this great redemptive restoration work will be consummated in the final removal of all sin and all suffering from the universe of God. Surely these are glorious dreams—if dreams they be.

RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES.

It is not considered necessary to enter more largely upon the exposition of their religious views. On the various points of Christian theology they do not seem to differ materially from the Lutheran and other Protestant confessions. The substitutionary atoning sacrifice of Christ is their only ground of hope for salvation, and a personal interest in this great atonement is to be attained only by a living faith, which brings the soul into fellowship with God, and manifests itself in a holy life. As to their outward religious observances, they keep the Sabbath holy by abstaining from ordinary and unnecessary labor, and by assembling twice for public worship, which is conducted very much as that of other Protestants, with singing, prayer, a sermon, &c. They, however, follow the example of the Germans generally, in paying less regard to Sunday evening as holy time: and their band of music in years past was often heard sending forth its soft strains, from some secluded spot, as the twilight fell down.

Besides the religious observance of Christmas, Good Friday and Easter, they have three great annual festivals, partly religious and partly social, when the whole society assemble in their large public hall and religiously feast together. The first of these is the Anniversary of the Founding of the Society, on the 15th of February; the second is their Harvest Home, in early Autumn; and the third is their annual Love Feast and Lord's Supper, which they observe together in the latter part of October. On these occasions they are careful to remember those of their brethren who are too infirm to meet with the rest, and also the stranger and sojourner among them, by sending liberal portions of good things from their well furnished table. As preparatory to partaking of the holy communion, they are careful to urge the necessity of reconciling all difficulties which may have arisen among any of the members, so that they may participate in true christian love and fellowship. This is in accordance with our Saviour's injunction in Matth. 5:23: "If thou bring thy gift to the altar, &c." As a part also of their preparation for the communion, they have another usage which appears to us quite commendable, and which would busy ourselves with disputing that possession, or in grappling after the cable in mid-ocean, in order to sever the link that kept the Mother Country in hourly communication with her colonies.

It is said that the grasshoppers have appeared in the vicinity of Nashville, and are invading the corn fields in fearful numbers. One gentleman says that he does not think there will be a blade left on the corn in a thirty acre field of his, unless they can be driven off. Hundreds are the ravages the hungry insects are making.

Hon. Wm. B. Smith, editor of the *Keystone*, of Raleigh, N. C., is engaged in collecting and compiling accounts of incidents of Masonic relief, protection, aid, counsel, influence, partiality, &c., which were the results of practical Masonry during the late civil war.

PERSONAL.

—The New York Alderman's Circle is excited just now over the hapless fate of one of their ilk, who, on his way up town in that city one day last week, with $21,000 in his wallet, where-with to buy a certain house, was met by a well-known faro bank dealer, who invited him into a saloon to play a game of draw poker, and suggested that he might as well have enough money to buy two houses as one while he was about it. In the course of an hour or so the poor Alderman lost every dollar of his $21,000, and so didn't have money enough to buy any house at all.

—Lamirande, the French forger of defaulter, who put a deputy marshal to sleep and then admitted himself to leg bail, has, we are told, been overtaken in Canada. This is a fortunate circumstance, for as otherwise a luckless devil of an organ grinder in Washington who, in the fiendish delight of his heart, allowed himself to be located in jail, has just been arrested there as Lamirande, and imprisoned to await recognition.

—A Congregational preacher from Maine, named Clarke, is astonishing the people of Boston. He is, we are informed, twenty-six years old, can preach without notes or manuscript of any sort, is fluent, graceful and pleasing, has a clear and melodious voice, and in manner is extremely taking. His sermons are about twenty minutes long, and are full of well digested, finished productions, and partake in no manner whatever of a sensational character.

—General Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, is a guest at the Fillmore House, Newport, R. I.

—A. H. H. Stuart wisely remarks in his recent address before the Virginia Historical Society, speaking of the large landed estates of Virginia: "Large estates must be subdivided and sold, a hardy race of yeomanry will then till the soil with their own strong arms, will support in fact the large landed proprietors. Land will be improved in productiveness and value, and the wealth of the country will be augmented. Thrift and economy will be substituted for the lavish expenditure and wasteful profusion of the ancient proprietors."

—The Hon. Edmund G. Ross, United States Senator from Kansas, is spending a few days at Sandusky, Ohio, where he was an apprentice boy in the printing business, twenty-four years ago.

—Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, is spending a few weeks at the Nawyaug House at Mystic Island.

—M. Victor Hugo's publishers retired from business last month with well filled pockets. It is said that they have ceased from the more recent works of M. Victor Hugo alone, no less than $200,000.

—Queen Emma of Hawaii, who has been much lionized in London and Paris, is expected from Liverpool in the next steamer.

—M. Ivonyn de L'Hays, the Foreign Minister of France, is past sixty years of age. He is a stout, solid looking man, with just a touch of something that reminds one of Cavour. He has a broad grave face, set in a collar of greyish whiskers, and though short-legged manages to have a keen, sharp glance through the spectacles which he usually wears. His voice is solemn and somewhat unctuous, and he talks with extreme volubility, but at the same time, with a certain degree of precision, with a certain studied elegance of expression.

—Alice Cary denies that she is the wife of Mr. W. S. Farmer, of Berrian county, Michigan. she says: "I have not, to my knowledge, come to the honor indicated, and can not, for the life of me, consent to come to it, however near. My residence is where it has been ever since I left my home in Ohio, many years ago—in the city of New York; and my desire is just what it has always been since a time which my memory doth not beyond, viz: to be left alone."

ALICE CARY."

—"Amelia," Brigham Young's latest wife, is a model woman for the "Saints." She is notional, imperious and coquettish, and Young pets her like a child, (the evening I was there they had tea with Lot and the Mormon prophet. After tea they remained at the table eating nuts, and Amelia threw her shells through an open window on the opposite side of the room. Her husband looked at her and said, "Amelia, don't throw shells by your plate." "I shan't do it," replied the fair one; "I'll throw them where I please, and I'll do as I please, and you may help yourself." And pulling her guest by the dress, she said, "Come, let's go up stairs and let him *grunt* it out."

Charivari has a sketch of the music-mad, or to speak more properly, the Wagner-mad; Bavarian King. He is represented as playing the "Tannhauser" in the rear of his army. "If that does not drive them on, nothing will."

LIGHTNING FLY KILLER.

Lightning Fly Killer.
Lightning Fly Killer.
Lightning Fly Killer.
Dutcher's Dead Shot for Red Bugs.
Dutcher's Dead Shot for Red Bugs.
Dutcher's Dead Shot for Red Bugs.
Fruit Wax. Indigo. Sponges.
Fruit Wax. Indigo. Sponges.
Fruit Wax. Indigo. Sponges.
Fruit Wax. Indigo. Sponges.

In short, we have a very large stock of Drugs, Medicines, and dye Stuffs, to which we call the attention of Country Merchants and Consumers, who will, we are confident, find with us inducements superior to any other house.

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN,
Druggists, 85 Market Street, corner of
Near Fifth Street.
Jy20

CHOLERA. CHOLERA.

With the almost certain advent of Cholera with the coming of the spring, no thoughtful person will be unprepared for it. Secure what experience has demonstrated to be the most certain antidote—that which has cured once will cure again, and never purchase a new item or untried article, when an old and reliable article can be had.

When the Cholera visited us on two former occasions, it was found by experience that

FLEMING'S CHOLERA MIXTURE

Was the best, and superseded all others, therefore it is but reason that, if you would have an article that you can depend on, you should purchase it. to the exclusion of all others. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at JOS. FLEMING'S Drug Store, Corner of the Diamond and Market Street. Remember the place. Remember the place, 54 Market Street.

SEWING MACHINES.

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN,
200 MULBERRY STREET, N. Y.

Being in constant receipt of inquiries from our brethren respecting Sewing Machines, with requests to recommend and purchase, we have in conjunction with some lady friends, carefully and thoroughly examined the various machines of practical value for family sewing, and find those made by the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, to fully combine the essentials of a good instrument, and such as we can confidently recommend. Having seen so favorably results from their use, in our own and the households of our friends, we are desirous that that their benefits should be shared by all our brethren, and hence have interested ourselves in their behalf.

ABEL STEVENS, JAMES FLOY,
DANIEL WISE, DAVID TERRY,
THOS. CARLTON, J. PORTER,
J. BENJ. EDWARDS. WM. A. OX.

The following Pittsburgh gentlemen, well known as practical machinists, and dealers in machinery at the late Allegheny County Fair, reported that the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine is the most simple and thorough in construction, and on account of its improvements and simplicity, we consider it the BEST MACHINE for family and general purposes, and therefore award it the first premium.

HUGH M. BOLE, JARED M. BRUSH,
RICHARD NUTTALL, JAS. REES,
A. W. FOSTER, Jr.

SALESROOM, 27 FIFTH STREET,
jy7

CROSBY ART ASSOCIATION.

PROSPECTUS.

In the Spring of 1865, Mr. U. H. Crosby completed his magnificent Opera House, at a cost of $600,000. Owing to the great excess of this expenditure over the original estimates, resulting from the enhanced value of materials and labor during the war, from modifications and improvements suggested in the progress of the work, which were necessary to perfect his design, and from other unforeseen causes, which it is unnecessary to state, Mr. Crosby became financially embarrassed, and only succeeded in his purpose of giving to Chicago this noble work of art at the sacrifice of his fortune.

This reverse having made the sale of the property necessary, the friends of art in this and Eastern cities have urged the idea of making its disposal the basis of a National Distribution of Paintings and Engravings, upon the Art Union Plan. The suggestion met with the approval of gentlemen of prominence in business circles here, and led to the subscription, by a number of the leading citizens of Chicago, of a large fund for the institution of the "Opera House Art Association," the objects of which should be the realization of the original cost of the Opera House and the distribution of a large collection of Paintings and Engravings of value, selected from the works of the most eminent artists of America. This plan has received the most generous co-operation and support of the leading American artists. They have signified their appreciation of Mr. Crosby's interest in art, and of his sacrifices in behalf, by contributing to the enterprise many of their finest works, at such a large reduction from the market value of the Paintings as to insure a handsome fund for the benefit of Mr. Crosby. The engravers and publishers have earnestly joined with the artists in a similar liberality, and have furnished the plates and the immense supply of engravings requisite for distribution at a price which leaves a most liberal sum as a compliment to Mr. Crosby; while the public will receive the engravings at a cost not greater than the regular subscription price. It is proposed to award the Opera House and paintings as premiums to members of the Association.

The Opera House Being Offered as First Premium,

thus securing an advantageous sale of the property at its actual cost, Mr. Crosby, and in a manner which will at the same time promote the very object of its erection—the advancement of American art.

In acquiescence with this suggestion, "The Crosby Opera House Art Association" has been formed upon the following plan:

FIRST.

There will be issued to members certificates for 100,000 shares, in such numbers, ranging from 1 to 100,000 inclusive, which entitle the holder to receive one or more of the first-class steel engravings hereinafter described, a share in the award of premiums and free admission to the Art Gallery of the Association until the award takes place.

SECOND.

There will be awarded among the members as premiums

The Crosby Opera House and Lots on Which it Stands,

Erected at a cost of six hundred thousand dollars.

Together with all the splendid Stage Scenery, Machinery, Furniture, Fixtures, and Accessories and

THREE HUNDRED CHOICE AND VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS,

By the first American artists, among which are Bierstadt's great Painting, entitled

"THE TO SEMITE VALLEY,"

Valued at twenty thousand dollars.

A magnificent landscape, about 8 by 11 feet in size. Now on exhibition at the Crosby Art Gallery.

Cropsey's Great Work, Entitled

"An American Autumn,"

Valued at Six Thousand Dollars.

A glorious Autumnal Landscape, about 8 by 14 feet in size, and the original from which the Chromo Engraving, printed in colors exclusively for the Association, is taken. This fine work is on exhibition at the gallery of the Association in New York.

Schussele's Great National Painting of the American Authors, Entitled,

"Washington Irving and His Friends,"

Valued at Five Thousand Dollars.

This magnificent work of art is about 7 by 10 feet in size, and the original from which the superb Steel Engraving (to be issued to the subscribers) is engraved, and is now exhibiting by the Association in Cincinnati.

Hart's Charming and Celebrated Painting of American Scenery, Entitled,

"Woods in Autumn,"

Valued at Five Thousand Dollars.

A splendid painting—size about 7 by 10 feet. On exhibition at the Crosby Art Gallery.

Constant Meyer's Celebrated Painting, Entitled,

"Recognition,"

Valued at Five Thousand Dollars.

A large Historical Work—the story of a Battle Field. Size about 8 by 12 feet. Now exhibiting by the Association at St. Louis.

Beard's Great Western Landscape, Entitled,

"Beer on the Prairie,"

Valued at Four Thousand Dollars.

Size about 8 by 10 feet. Now in the Crosby Art Gallery.

Gignoux's Magnificent Landscape, entitled,

"ALPINE SCENERY."

Valued at Three Thousand Dollars.

Also, works by the following eminent artists:

BIERSTADT, CROSBY,
BRADFORD, CASILEAR,
BRADFORD, COLEMAN,
CHURCH, DANA,
GIGNOUX, J. G. CLEAR,
SANFORD R. GIFFORD, LANG,
JAS. HART, CONSE. MEYER,
HUNTINGTON, McENTEE,
WM. HART, J. MORAN,
GEO. H. HALL, T. ADDEN RICHARDS,
HUBBARD, SHATTUCK,
HAZELTINE, SONTAG,
DE HASS, SMITH,
JOHNSON, EDWIN WHITE,
EASTMAN, WILLIAMSON,
KENSETT, WHITRIDGE,
LEUZE, And many others.

Full catalogues of which will soon be issued. This splendid Gallery embracing specimens of nearly all the leading painters in the country, and illustrating nearly every school of American Art, will also comprise the entire private collection of Mr. Crosby (including those well known and quite paintings, the "School Examination" "Double Treat," and "Selecting the Bridal Dress.") Also,

The Original Life-Size Bust of Abraham Lincoln, from Life.

Executed in the purest Carrara Statuary Marble, by L. W. VOLK, to which has been assigned a place in the World's Exposition, to be held in Paris in 1867. Valued at $2,000.

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT THE CROSBY ART GALLERY.

NOTE—Mr. Volk has generously assented to the purchase of this splendid work by the Association, trusting that the person to whom it shall be awarded will consent to its being exhibited at the World's Exposition as intended, with proper security for its safety.

In order that every certificate shall entitle the holder to a premium in the award, the Association will, in addition to the three hundred and two premiums enumerated, award to every member who shall not have received one of the same, an engraving of the Opera House.

To enable the public to judge for themselves of the great merits of these paintings, the entire collection, by far the largest and most valuable ever offered by any Art Union, will be placed on exhibition until the award takes place, a part alternately at the Art Institute, No. 625 Broadway, New York, and at the Crosby Gallery, in the Opera House, Chicago, the holders of certificates being entitled to admission free of charge.

CROSBY ART ASSOCIATION.

ORDER OF ISSUING CERTIFICATES OF MEMBERSHIP.

For $5, One Share or Certificate of Membership

is issued, and with it one of the following beautiful Steel Engravings:

"THE LITTLE WANDERER,"

from the original, by the eminent artist, Thomas Faed; or

"GATHERING APPLES,"

a charming Rural Scene, from the original, by Jerome Thompson.

FOR $10, TWO SHARES OR CERTIFICATES

are issued, with which the holder receives the superb Steel engraving of the American Authors,

"WASHINGTON IRVING AND HIS FRIENDS AT SUNNYSIDE,"

from the great national painting, by Darley & Schussele.

FOR $15, THREE SHARES OR CERTIFICATES

are issued, with which the holder receives the charming Allegorical Engraving on steel, entitled

"MERCY'S DREAM."

from the original, by the great American artist, P. Huntington.

For $20, Four Shares or Certificates

are issued, with which the holder receives the superb

The Daily Commercial

A Lady Giving Testimony Concerning the Pirate Florida.

The Ravenna, Ohio, *Democrat* says: "Very many Ravennians well remember Mrs. H. Dwight Williams, wife of the gentleman who was the first Cashier of the Portage county Branch Bank, whose residence in Ravenna covered the time between December, 1857, and January, 1861. For some little time prior to the war, Mr. Williams held the post of Commissioner of customs at Swatow, China, one of the five ports through which commerce is admitted into the celestial kingdom.

"On a homeward voyage, about two years since, on account of her health, on board the steamship Jacob Bell, Mrs. Williams was captured by the rebel privateer Florida, and robbed of all her baggage, including letters, pictures and curiosities she was bringing to America.

"The rebel commander of the Florida was Captain J. N. Maffitt, who a few years before the war had become the owner of some property in St. Paul, Minnesota. A complaint and prayer for the confiscation of a piece of property in that city, known as lot one, in block thirty-six, upon which stands the building used as the St. Paul *Press* office, was presented in the United States District Court, and was heard at the session at Winona, early in June last—this being the first case of the kind decided in Minnesota.

"As the courts of the United States make it a rule that no decree of confiscation be entered unless the acts of rebellion be proved by testimony, it became necessary to summon from New York Mrs. Williams, who was on the ship Jacob Bell, when that vessel was captured by the Florida, and, therefore, an eye-witness of Maffitt's overt acts of hostility to the Government.

"Her testimony before Judge Nelson, though developing nothing new on the general charge of rebellion, was quite interesting for its personal reminiscences of the noted buccaneer who commanded the Florida. Mrs. Williams cherishes lively recollections of the robbing of her personal effects by Maffitt, and would be glad to inflict upon him adequate punishment for his crimes. She gave an account of the capture of the Jacob Bell, and the part taken in the transaction by Maffitt. On being taken on board the Florida, she heard a cultivated voice saying, 'please make my arm, madam,' and being surrounded by ruffians, she allowed Capt. Maffitt to conduct her to his cabin; she afterwards handed to Capt. Maffitt a list of her private property, with the expectation that it would be saved from the fate reserved for the ship and valuable cargo. Maffitt told her that he could not save her property, and expressed his regret at what she must suffer in seeing the destruction of so many of the nice, curious, useful and valuable articles which she had purchased in China.

"Mrs. Williams obtained permission to return to the Jacob Bell, and there discovered the rebel officers and crew in the act of appropriating her property to their own use, which she was powerless to prevent. The officers of the Florida spilt and broke open her packages, which contained laces, private letters, photographs of friends; and such as they did not want were cast on the deck and trodden under foot. While engaged in this business the Jacob Bell drifted against the Florida, and at a time all on board the latter were in imminent peril. But steam was got up, and the two vessels were disentangled, and soon after the Jacob Bell was fired and destroyed. Mrs. Williams gives Maffitt a very bad character. He was outwardly civil, but if it could better have served his purpose and benefitted his cause, it would cost him no pang to cut the pirate to the death as he was netting it to the line. He was very anxious to get Florida five days, when she, with all the officers and crew on the Jacob Bell, were transferred to a Danish bark and taken to Bermuda.

"The evidence in regard to Maffitt's overt acts of rebellion being fully established, Judge Nelson issued the decree of confiscation."

A Hundred Hours Awake and Walking.

The Portsmouth (N. H.) *Journal* says that Mr. John Seaver, of that place, for a wager of $500, last Thursday, commenced walking one hundred miles in as many consecutive hours. How he was effected is thus related:

On Wednesday afternoon, at the close of the first twenty-four hours, he became weary and felt a stronger disposition to sleep than he afterwards experienced. This was driven off, but the effort produced a severe headache, which continued through the remaining days. On Thursday he felt drowsy, but was so excited he would sit down without napping. Every hour the circuiting the room forty-two times was regularly performed, in times ranging from twenty to thirty minutes. On that morning he began to be discouraged, and expressed a wish to abandon further effort. His adviser persuaded him, and he renewed his efforts, and, as he expressed it, with a determined Will to succeed.

Friday, the third day, he was more wakeful, his nervous excitement having increased—probably by the strong tea, which was his only beverage. His feet were bandaged and bathed with rum and alum frequently. He stumbled from weakness and weariness, but got up without help. Saturday, the fourth and last day, was one of weariness, aching limbs, aching head and prostration. He required to be supported as he went his hourly rounds. In the ninety-ninth hour he again fell in faintness. The last hour at length arrived, and with the assistants he completed his forty-two circuits in thirty-three minutes. He now received fresh energy from the idea that he had accomplished his feat, and, unaided, he literally dragged his limbs once more around the hall to show that he was still awake, and amid the cheers of a large audience, he retired after nine o'clock.

He did not recover from the sickness that ensued for several days.

The Kentucky Election.

The triumph of the rebels in Kentucky at the polls on Monday has emboldened them so much that they are unreserved in their declarations that they have achieved a secession victory. A special dispatch from Louisville to the Chicago *Journal* says: The rebels are very highly elated at their success, flaunting their victory and taunts in the faces of Union men, and utterly deriding them. Many of the rebels are openly hurraking and cheering for Jeff. Davis and General Lee, and swearing that this State had be made, too hot for any Union man to live in. They made the issue straight out between secession and Union, and are now boasting of their victory, as such. Some of the hot-headed, who have all along been vowing to inaugurate another rebellion at the earliest practicable moment, are now in favor of taking the initiative steps here in Kentucky. The organs of the rebel party are now denying sentiments uttered by speakers and others during the heat of the canvass, fearing well the terrible retribution their mad course will bring upon them, in the elections during the coming fall, throughout the No th and West. Crisp, who was proven to be one of the "Sons of Liberty," was elected Clerk of the County Court, by a large majority, and so it is with every candidate, the loudest mouthed rebel always receiving the largest majority. Some foolish to be Union men, and yet voted, with the Copperheads, for Duvall, explaining it by saying they did so out of sympathy for Duvall and that they voted for bayonets. You will remember that the recalled election of Duvall was prevented by the interference of the militia some two years ago.

ew Method of Propelling Steam Vessels.

The propulsion of steam vessels by means of heels and screws, has probably attained its ghest perfection, the velocity of ships promoted by these means not being capable of great increase, for the reason that great velocity in volating wheels or screws, necessarily acts upon the vessel and requires a proportionate increase of strength in the construction the hull, which again tends to counterbalance locity of the moving vessel. A new method propelling vessels in the use of which reaction on the ship is perceptible consists in placing in the center of the ship a turbine wheel oved by a steam engine which discharged two ds of water simultaneously out of two muzzle pes, one on each side of the vessel, the said es being adjustable by a mechanism in such manner that the parts of the pipes on the outle of the vessel may be turned aft, forward or perpendicular. Thus, it is designed to move e vessel in a certain direction the nozzle pipes p placed in the opposite direction, and the ter being forced out of them strikes or reacts on the water in which the vessel is floating, d thereby causes the motion of the vessel.

The Paris correspondence of the *Star* writes propos of royalties, the approaching marriage Princess Dagmar to the heir apparent of all Russias is much talked of in Paris *salons*. eye witness relates the following details of parting scene between her and the late arewitch: The young princess had been nnoned at his express wish, and arrived, companied by the Queen, her mother, and Prince Royal of Denmark. She was dressed white, and as she arrived at the station exd the deepest sympathy from the immense wd which awaited her arrival, anxious to ch a glimpse of her features, but this was impsible as she hurried away rapidly to the a Herber. She was at once led to the dying arewitch, and she knelt by his side weeping erly. He had been in a semi-conscious state the kneeling figure he suddenly recognized *Dagmar*, drew her towards him, and, murmuring some words, inaudible save to her, kissed her forehead. Then, as one might read in a ok, he took the Princess's hand, and, without again speaking, placed it in that of his brother-Alexander, which action was at once interpreted by the family as signifying as his wish that brother should bestow on her the throne his own death would deprive her of. From moment the Princess Dagmar did not quit death chamber till the Grand Duke had shed his last. She closed his eyes and initiated a parting kiss on his forehead, and ceforth the Imperial family considered her ne of themselves. He may say at Nice lasted forty-eight hours. The present Cesarewitch character's complete contrast to his charmand deplored brother. Imperious and domring, he is by no means popular, and has ried not a little of the temperament of the ly."

URTH ANNUAL PICNIC

'HE ALLEGHENY STEAM FIRE ENGINE AND HOSE COMPANY,

HURSDAY, August 9th, at McFarland's Grove, East Liberty. Trains will leave the Union Depot Station at 7:30, 10:20, and 11:30 A. M; 3:40 and 4:30 P. M. au8

ST.—About the Fourth of July n the Steubenville Pike, between Dippold's Tavd the Jeffersontown road an

Account Book,

t in Black Morocco. The Finder will receive $5 AID by leaving it at Dippold's Tavern, LIAM ECKERT'S, No. 89 Second street. y

KLES. PICKLES.

PICKLES.

se & Blackwell's English Pickles, Gherkin's Chow, Piccalilli, (mixed), Cauliflower and Onn. Worcestershire Sauce, Tarragon Vinegar, Cabers, Prince of Wales Salad Sauce, Fine Oil, for sale at the family grocery of

LEWIS & McCLURE, 348 Liberty street.

REAL ESTATE OWNERS.— company who purpose locating

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neighborhood, similar to several extensive s in the East, and one that will compare in to the one now being erected near Chicago, to be fired by the natural gas. The capacity of **200 000** per day, with kilns for the ng properties in an eligible situation. Improve- commenced in any property the Company sure. ew owning clay properties can be placed in nection with the Company by addressing

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F. SELLERS & CO., Cor. Penn and Wayne Streets.

AR— 5 bbls Loverling's Crushed, Granulated Pow- and Coffee Sugars, 10 hhds choice Cuba, ustra C, and 200 bbls Yellow. For sale by

MILLER & RICKETSON.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

ROLLING MILL

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offer for sale their Rolling Mill and Hinge Factory, situated 9¼ miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river, adjoining the Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company's Works, and a short distance below the superior Rail Mill and Manchester Locomotive Works, and can be reached by accommodation trains on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and Manchester street cars. The mill comprises 13 boiling furnaces, 4 scrap furnace and 5 heating furnaces, patent squeezer, muck mill, sheet mill, 15-inch bar mill and 8-inch guard mill, 5 boilers, one 26-inch cylinder engine, 5 feet stroke, entirely new, of superior workmanship, made by Messrs. Mackintosh, Hemphill & Co., one 15-inch cylinder engine, new, for running 8-inch mill, shears, lathes, etc., etc., all in complete running order.

Hinge Factory for manufacturing strap and Thinges, now in successful operation, with a good trade demand for entire product, capacity of which can be doubled at small expense. In connection with hinge factory is a complete machine shop with engine, lathes, planer, drill press, etc., etc. In addition there are twenty-eight dwelling houses for hands, and one house for manager.

Real estate comprises eight acres of ground, extending from P. F. W. and C. R. R. track to the Ohio river, with a river front of **326** feet. A switch from the P. F. W. and C. R. R. extends to the mill; this, with the canals, affords unsurpassed facilities for receiving coal and metal, and shipping product.

The property being eminently located, and everything about it but a short time in use, and in perfect running order, is well worthy the attention of parties wishing to engage in the iron business.

For further particulars inquire of

LINDSAY, OWENS & SEMPLE, jy31-r. w. 134 First st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

Situated at Leechburgh, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad 1 mile from Station, 32 miles from Pittsburgh, 55 miles from Pittsburgh, capable of sawing **2,000** FEET OF LUMBER IN 12 HOURS. The mill is run by water power having a fall of 19 feet. The machinery is in the very best condition.

The Grist Mill

Situate at the same place, and run by the same power, is also in excellent condition. It has THREE SETS OF FOUR AND A-HALF FEET FRENCH BURS, and can manufacture **100** barrels of flour every **24** hours. The building is of brick and stone, four stories high, and almost new. The Mill has good run of trade, for full information, apply or address

ADDISON LEECH, jy21-2m Leechburg, Pa.

FOR SALE— Eight Building Lots,

Within Five minutes' walk of Torren's Station,

AT PRIVATE SALE ONLY.

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS. Lots 50 feet front, price **$500**. Lots 100 feet front, price **$1000**. Apply to GEORGE FINLEY, at the Sand Wash, Post-office address, WILKINS, PA. aug8

FOR SALE.

FIFTY ACRES OF LAND FRONTING on the Allegheny River, five miles from the city, near the village of Sharpsburg, Allegheny Valley Railroad.

The road from the Lawrenceville Plankroad to East Liberty passes through the property.

The land contains a handsome Cottage Dwelling, a substantial stone House, Carriage House, &c. For further particulars apply to

KERNAN & HAY, au8 Attorneys at Law, 81 Fourth st.

SPLENDID RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

Situate on a line of Passenger Railway, about 2½ miles from town. The House is large, new, modern and provided with modern improvements. Also, about a fine garden, with fruit, &c., &c., to suit purchaser. For terms apply to or address

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10,000 ACRES LAND FOR SALE.

Liberal Terms to Settlers.

Situated in the fertile Valley of the Kanawha, West Virginia, unsurpassed for richness of soil and quality of timber. Coal and other minerals in great quantities. Some of the tracts but a short distance from the great Kanawha and Ohio Valley Rivers. Several Farms with Houses, Orchards, &c., in good condition. Prices according to location and improvements. Timbered Land in unimproved tracts at low prices of four dollars per acre, with privilege of choosing out of the **100** acres. A large settlement has already been formed and is daily increasing. Clear title will be warranted. For further particulars, address

WM. H. IRELL, Allegheny City, Pa.; Or call at PARK & IRELL'S DRUG STORE, No. 77 Federal street. my15-dawly

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

125 Acres of land, situate in Versailles Township, Allegheny county, Pa., 12 miles from the city, on the 5 mile of Port Perry, and 1 mile of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Bristol Station. **12** miles East of Pittsburgh. This farm contains an abundance of the finest quality of LIMESTONE AND COAL, sufficient for family use, well watered by several springs of EXCELLENT WATER; the improvements are a LARGE STONE DWELLING HOUSE, also frame dwelling house, LARGE FRAME BARN, CARRIAGE HOUSE, Spring House, and other Outbuildings. There is also upon the farm a fine orchard of **WELL SELECTED FRUIT.** The farm will be sold cheap, if a purchaser offers soon. Terms reasonable. Inquire of S. W. GILL,

No. **89** Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or of James White, on the premises.

SAW AND GRIST MILL FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale a large SAW MILL, situate at Leechburg, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 35 miles from Pittsburgh, capable of sawing **2,000** FEET OF LUMBER IN 12 HOURS. The mill is run by water power having a fall of 19 feet. The machinery is in the very best condition.

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Have just received a splendid lot of

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Stock and Real Estate Broker.

FOR SALE.

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Only 2 miles from the city, on the Noblestown Plank Road, within **10** minutes walk of Broadhead station, on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad. The land is beautifully situated on the commanding bluffs, and beauty of scenery cannot be surpassed in Allegheny county. The formation of the hills is such that by any conceivable division into lots, each would have the advantage of the scenery.

JOHN D. BAILEY, Stock and Real Estate Broker, au8 No. **102** Fourth street.

FOR SALE.

119½ ACRES OF LAND, in Cecil township, Washington county, one mile south of Venice, four miles from Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, **90** acres cleared and under cultivation, the balance in good timber. Churches and school within one mile.

JOHN D. BAILEY, No. **102** Fourth street, or will be sold in lots. au8 No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

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500 acres Coal, near Mansfield, and **600** acres near Bridgetown, on Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

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Two hundred acres Coal and surface, situate about thirty rods east of Bulger station, on Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, thirty-two miles directly through the property. **150** acres of the surface is under cultivation, the remainder is timbered with white oak timber.

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Brown and Bleached SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS.

Plain and Barred FLANNELS

Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans.

aug1

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Millinery Goods, 77 & 79 Market st.

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES.

To the Millinery Trade.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Call the attention of City and Country Merchants and Milliners to their SECOND ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS, in

Straw and Millinery Goods.

BONNETS AND HATS

In every variety, including the LATEST STYLES for LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN.

Millinery Goods.

FULL LINES OF

BONNET SILKS,
RIBBONS and FLOWERS,
RUCHES, ILLUSION,
CRAPES, &c.,
FRAMES, BLONDS,
STRAW TRIMMINGS,
and ORNAMENTS,
BONNET and HAT BLOCKS,
SHAKER HOODS, &c.

As our stock was purchased at the present low gold rates, our customers, and all other buyers, will find it profitable to make their purchases from us.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

77 & 79 Market street.

ap18

W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,

Have received a large and superior assortment of

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH LASTING,

Kid, Goat and Morocco Button

Congress and Lace Balmorals

FRENCH KID SLIPPERS,

TIES AND BUSKINS.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF

CHILDREN'S FANCY SHOES,

ALL COLORS.

Also, a large stock of Gents', Boys' and Youths'

FRENCH CALF BOOTS, BALMORALS and CONGRESS GAITERS,

Which are sold at reasonable prices at

No. 31 Fifth Street.

W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.

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50 BBLS. PRIME WHITE BEANS.

200 CASES CANNED PEACHES,

In Store, and for sale by

COOK, BROS & CO.,

jy17 **12** Smithfield street.

CHANDELIERS,

WASH STANDS,
BATH TUBS,
PUMPS,
HYDRANTS, &c.

BRADSHAW & ANDERSON,

No. 70 West Side of Diamond,

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MANUFACTURERS.

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS

LLOYD & BLACK,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Common, Refined Charcoal And Juniata Bloom.

MERCHANT BAR, ROUND and SQUARE IRON.

HOOP, BAND, T and ANGLE IRON.

BOILER PLATE, and SHEET IRON,

ROWER and REAPER BARS.

CYLINDER, and GUARD OR FINGER IRON.

SMALL T RAILS, 20 and 16 lbs, to the

WROUGHT CHAIRS and SPIKES FOR SAME.

FLAT RAILS, Punched and Countersunk

COAL SCREEN IRON.

NAILS and SPIKES.

Warehouse, No. **88** Water and No. **6** Market streets Works, Second street, Eighth Ward, adjoining the City Gas Works, Pittsburgh. je23-3m

MONONGAHELA

IRON WORKS.

LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

**CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS, THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES, WAGON AND SKEIN BOLTS, COACH AND LAG SCREWS, SQUARE AND HEXAGON NUTS, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON WASHERS, MACHINE AND PLOW BOLTS, WROUGHT IRON HINGES, TUYERE IRONS, BRIDGE BOLTS AND CASTINGS, ROOF

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

The Union State Central Committee.

A meeting of the Union State Central Committee was held yesterday at the Monongahela House, in this city. The attendance was large, nearly every county in the State being represented. Arrangements were perfected for holding mass meetings in the various counties, and the chairman of the committee was instructed to secure speakers. The most encouraging reports from all quarters of the State were given.

United States District Court.

The United States District Court met yesterday morning at ten o'clock, Hon. Wilson McCandless on the bench, when the following business was transacted:

The first case taken up was that of the United States vs. Willoughby Opp, indicted for passing a counterfeit twenty dollar National Bank note. It was alleged upon the part of the prosecution, that on the night of the 30th of May last, the defendant called at the beer saloon of G. Fox, on Liberty street, and procured a glass of beer. He tendered in payment a twenty dollar note on the First National Bank of Portland, which was subsequently ascertained to be counterfeit, and officer Kearney, watchman at the Union Depot, was sent for, who arrested Opp and conveyed him to the lock-up. While being taken to the lock-up, Opp dropped a package of papers, among which was found a promissory notes. They were picked up by the officer, and while walking along the defendant remarked that he "should have made way with the note." He was accordingly committed to jail for trial.

A number of witnesses testified for the prosecution, but failed to show conclusively that the defendant was acquainted with the character of the note when he passed it. The defendant's employer was the only witness examined for the defense, who testified to his previous good character. The case was submitted to the jury, who, after a brief absence, returned a verdict of not guilty, and the defendant was discharged by proclamation.

The case of the United Seates vs. John Haggerty, indicted on two charges for passing counterfeit National Bank notes, was next taken up. It may last, it appears, the defendant bought two horses from Henry Fletcher, in Washington county, paying for the same, two hundred dollars, in notes purporting to be issued by the First National Bank of Portland, of the denomination of twenty dollars. He also bought a horse from a farmer named Noah D. Clutter, a short distance from Fletcher's paying for the same one hundred and sixty dollars in the same kind of money. He ran the horses very fast, and stopped at Connellsville to water them. While he was there, suspicion was aroused that the horses had been stolen, owing to their appearance of having been driven very fast. He was detained in custody, and in a short time the parties of whom he had bought the horses arrived in search of him, they having ascertained that the money was counterfeit. He was accordingly taken before United States Commissioner Sproul, who committed him to jail for trial. The defendant pleaded guilty to both indictments yesterday in Court, and having no counsel, Hugh Duffy, Esq., was assigned to conduct the defense. Several witnesses testified for the prosecution, but nothing new was developed. No testimony was offered for the defense, and the cases were submitted to the jury without argument. After a brief absence, the jury returned a verdict of guilty in both cases. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

On motion of District Attorney E. B. Carnahan, the cases of the following parties, charged with passing and dealing in counterfeit money, were continued until the October term of Court: Jesse Province, Isaac Thompson, Joseph Buffington, J. Misheare, John Hair and John Meeds and James Neth. The parties were all required to enter three thousand dollars bail, each for their appearance at the time stated.

Court setting in Admiralty, Heimbacher & Bro., Lewis Foulsman and Joseph McKnitre were made parties libellant and allowed to intervene with T. A. Packard et. al, in their issue against the steamboat Spray.

Court then adjourned until this morning.

Pittsburgh—Politics in the City.

A special correspondent of the Indiana *Journal*, who was in attendance at the late commencement of Washington and Jefferson College, writes to that paper from this city, under date of July 28th, as follows: In the city of smoke one is reminded of the blind man examining, "I see, I see.'. To "see" in this city implies a vision by no means understood by our good denizens of the Bossier capital. "To see or not to see," would have been the refrain of any respectable modern bard. But amid all the fog and dust and smoke, it must be admitted that something, even here, are seen very clearly. Dark as may be the natural horizon, the political horizon with its lights and shades looms like a light house over the ocean. No place boast of better men than it has been our good fortune to meet here; men who have hitherto staked their lives upon the issue of war, and are still ready for any sacrifice to make sure in council what has been at such terrible cost gained upon the field. On the other hand it is better than a "circus"—worth a dozen "farces," and almost as good as a "nigger show" to pass *incog* among the "unterrified" and listen to their plannings and schemings for the coming campaign, and particularly for the next Presidency. It is no question with them now to see their man is—what he is, or what he has been or will be, provided he can be elected under the name, and by the party called Democrat. Grant or Lee, Gen. Butler or Jeff. Davis, Wood or Gov. Morton would be equally acceptable to them under that name. They are wise in this, and Union men will do well to make a note of it. The reason is obvious. The very breath of Democracy is like the breath of the Bohon Upas. Approach from whatever possible direction—with whatever possible character, or with whatever possible motives, and you receive a deadly poison, the more of whose fetid breath you inhale, the more surely you are drawn to its deadly centre, and the more certain of ruin and destruction. It may not, perhaps, be set down as impossible for a man to be honest and be a Democrat; but for a Union man or Republican to turn Democrat, is a fully exceeded by the fall of Lucifer from the battlements of Heaven to the bottomless pit. I from all we can learn here, we would say, as a type of the future, it is needless to entertain any fears. The Republican party will stand solid to a man in front, and roll back the tide of treason now, as they have heretofore done.

Unsuccessful Attempt at Burglary—Arrest of the Guilty Parties.

On Tuesday night about ten o'clock, two men were discovered while in the act of breaking into the residence of James Marshall, Esq., on Steuben Avenue, Fourth ward, Allegheny. Mr. Marshall and family were absent from home, and the burglars were noticed by a lady from an adjoining house, who gave the alarm. Officer Jeremiah Smith, of the night police, happening to be in the vicinity, secured the services of several others, entered the front yard and found the men lying on the steps feigning to be asleep. They aroused them, when they were identified as James Wesman and Edward Murray, two young men well known in the city. Officer Smith seized hold of Weyman, while the citizens secured Murray. An investigation was then entered into, when it was found that the young men had endeavored to effect an entrance into the building, by cutting a hole in one of the panels of the front door, they had apparently been at work but a short time, and had removed a portion of the moulding. A small dirk knife was found upon Weyman, a portion of the blade of which had been broken off, and upon examining closely the broken piece was found sticking in the door. The officers and citizens then started towards the watchhouse with their prisoners, but after going a short distance Murray broke from his captors, and succeeded in making his escape. Mr. Smith, however, secured the person of Weyman, and took him to the watchhouse. Yesterday morning about five o'clock, Mr. Smith visited Murray's residence in the First ward, and arrested him in his bed-room. The prisoner had a hearing before Mayor Murphy yesterday morning, when they were committed to jail, in default of $500 bail each, for trial. Weyman is an old offender, having been apprehended some years since while robbing Mr. Jas. Wilson's hat store, on Federal street. He was tried on the charge, and sent to the House of Refuge, where he remained until a year or two ago. Murray is well known to the police, but we believe this is the first time he has been detected at house-breaking. Officer Smith is deserving of great credit for the energy and activity he displayed in making the arrest.

Pennsylvania Equal Rights League.

The Pennsylvania State Equal Rights League held their annual meeting yesterday in the Wylie Street A. M. E. Church. There are representatives present from the following counties: Philadelphia, Dauphin, Berks, Lawrence, Center, Blair, Huntingdon, Allegheny, Cumberland, Lycoming, Bradford, Bucks, Franklin.

The objects of the League are set forth in the preamble of the constitution of organization, as follows:

"The objects of the League are, to encourage morality, education, temperance, frugality, industry, and promote everything that may lead to well-ordered and dignified life, and to obtain, by appeals to the minds and consciences of the American people, or by legal process, a recognition of the rights of the colored people of the nation.

The President, Wm. Nesbit, of Altoona, in his address to the members of the League, says:—"We think that contentment of design, and timidity of purpose is not the policy to pursue; but only in minds of moderate and concentration of effort can any great thing be accomplished. There are sixty thousand of us in the State of Pennsylvania, or by equal force of our vote, our lots are cast here. Our loyalty and patriotism are proverbial; we possess intelligence and wealth according to our opportunity, and our movement being simultaneous with a like one in each of the States forever and from time to time, and promises to aid in bringing about the realization of our hopes. Our state League is permanently established—its details are complete—its machinery is in working order—and while we invite the formation of auxiliary leagues in every portion of the State in which any of our people are located.

Birmingham Councils.

A regular monthly meeting of the Council of the borough of Birmingham, was held on Tuesday evening. Members present—Messrs. R. Cunningham, F. L. Ihmsen, S. McIlwaine, J. C. Schafer, B. Walker, F. Zeifel and Burgess J. Salisbury.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Committee appointed to contract for the erection of two public pumps on McKee street reported that they had contracted to have the same put up.

The Committee appointed in reference to the printing of the borough ordinances, reported that they had contracted for the same.

The reports of the Committees were accepted.

The Committee appointed to ascertain the cost of the most suitable hose for the use of the borough, reported that a good article of hose could be purchased at one dollar and fifty-five cents per foot.

The report was accepted, and on motion of Mr. Welker the committee were instructed to purchase five hundred feet of hose for borough use, with other necessary articles connected with it.

The following bills were presented, and on motion of Mr. Ihmsen warrants were ordered to be drawn on the Treasurer for the amounts specified:

Jacob Ulrich, for nails, &c.....$12 76
Jacob Schwarm, fixing lamps.....1 50
Pittsburgh *Republican*, advertising.....7 00
Rogers & Co., for lime.....25 80
J. R. Weldin & Co., for books.....24 00
D. Dorris, for repairing streets.....300 00
F. Fogle, for services as Constable.....20 00
H. Grantz, for services as Watchman.....52 00
do do do.....52 00
H. Husted, " " Council Chamber.....26 00
F. Fogle, Janitor Council Chamber.....26 00
J. Jones, for hauling gravel.....29 00

Total.....$671 23

On motion, Council adjourned.

SWINDLER CAPTURED.—Stauffer, the man that defrauded Burkhart, of Pittsburgh, out of his horses and buggy, in Kittanning, was captured near Greenville, Clarion county, on Tuesday last, and is now in the Armstrong county jail. He was having a general good time when arrested, and had spent nearly all the money received from Burkhardt. He made several attempts to sell the team, but seemed to be in a hurry to part with it. The transaction has cost Burkhardt about one hundred and fifty dollars.

OUR NATIONAL GAME.

Contest between the Hygeia and Second Nine of the Enterprise Clubs—Hygeia the Victors—Miscellaneous B. B. Items, &c.

A match game of base ball was played yesterday afternoon between the Hygeia Club of this city, and the second nine of the Enterprise Club of Allegheny City, on the grounds of the former, at Oakland Park. The match was very interesting and exciting, but resulted in an easy victory for the Hygeia boys, who made the game by eleven runs. Bryant and Enwer, who played with the second nine of the Enterprise on this occasion, belong to the first nine of that Club. The result is considered a great triumph for the Hygeia boys, the Club having only been organized this season, and as the Enterprise enjoy the reputation of being among the best players in Western Pennsylvania. The return match between the Clubs will take place next week, on the West Common, Allegheny. The following is the result of the game yesterday:

HYGEIA.	R.	H.	E.	ENTERPRISE.	R.	H.	E.
Bayne, c. f.	3	4	1	Telford, 3 b.	1	2	4
McCandless, 3 b.	3	4	1	Williams, 2 b.	2	3	1
Carr, s. s.	3	4	1	Logan, c. f.	1	2	2
Sill, c.	3	3	1	McKnight, r. f.	1	1	1
Shourtrift, p.	3	3	1	Campbell, c.	0	2	1
Pearson, 1 f.	2	3	1	Bryant, 1 f.	2	2	3
Jones, 1 b.	2	2	1	Enwer, 1 b.	1	2	1
Stewart, 2 b.	3	3	1	Leonard, s. s.	1	2	1
Ewing, r. f.	3	3	1	Brannon, p.	0	2	1
Total	23	29	8	Total	11	18	15

INNINGS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Hygeia	1	0	2	0	4	0	11	7	3	23
Enterprise	2	1	2	2	1	1	0	1	2	11

Passed Balls—Simpson (Enterprise), 9; Shourtrift, 8.

Fly Catches—Hygeia, 7; Enterprise, 4.

Missed Fly Catches—Hygeia, 2; Enterprise, 3.

Time of Game—Two hours and forty minutes.

Umpire—Dan Gorry, of the Allegheny B. B. Club.

Scorers—Harry Campbell for Enterprise; F. M. Magee for Hygeia.

The Hygeia Club will play match games as follows: With that Club, of Lawrenceville, at Oakland Park, to-morrow; with the Atlantics, of the Ninth ward, on the grounds of the Eureka's on Friday next; with the College Club, Cahonsburg, two weeks hence.

The Fort Pitt and Ellsworth Clubs played a friendly game on Tuesday afternoon, on the Eureka's grounds in the Ninth Ward, with the following result: Fort Pitt, 41; Ellsworth, 33. The second of a series of three games for the championship of Western Pennsylvania, will be played next Week—the third winning two games to be declared champions.

A new club styled the "Vigilant," has been organized in the Seventh Ward, with the following officers: President, W. A. L. Kirk; Vice President, T. Gallagher; Treasurer, J. Sweeney; Secretary, J. F. Rourke.

Fall from a Bridge—Narrow Escape.

On Tuesday evening Mr. Wm. Kerr, a resident of the Second ward, made a narrow escape from death. He was engaged in tearing off the foot-walk on the Suspension Bridge over the Monongahela river, at the foot of Smithfield street, for the purpose of repairing the same, when he accidentally fell through between two joices, and was precipitated in to the river below, a distance of forty feet. Mr. McIntire, a fellow-workman, immediately let himself down to the water on a rope fastened to the bridge, and succeeded in holding Mr. Kerr (who was helpless from the fall) above the water, until assistance arrived in a skiff and conveyed them ashore. Mr. Kerr was cut several places on the head by coming in contact with a stone, but the injuries were not serious. He was conveyed to his residence where he was attended. The circumstance of his falling into the water probably saved his life, as he fell but a few feet from some large stones.

Excursion of the Baltimore Councils.

A delegation of the Baltimore City Councils arrived in this city yesterday morning, *en route* to Chicago. The party numbers forty-six, including James L. Stewart, Chief Engineer of the Baltimore Fire Department, and representatives of the *Commercial*, *Sun* and *Advertiser* of that city. The members of the Council have a badge consisting of a crimson ribbon, with gilt on foil representation of the Battle Monument in the center. Attached to the rosette is a slip of white satin with "Baltimore" in gilt letters, with gold fringe border, and printed in purple the inscription of "City Council of Baltimore." These not members of the "war" only roasette. During the afternoon the excursionists visited a number of manufacturing establishments, and other places of interest. They will leave for Chicago this morning.

Lock and Dam Sold.

The Monongahela *Republican* says: Lock No. 3 on the Youghiogheny river, owned by John Plummer, Esq., of West Newton, and the dam crossing the river at that place, have been sold to Philip Rholand. The entire demolition of both dam and lock is contemplated and the work commenced on Monday. The stone of the lock will be used for building purposes, and the logs in the dam taken out and sawed up for cross-ties. The old "Stone Mill," so well known to every body who has had occasion to ascend the Youghiogheny will sweep silently past the spot where for years it has subsisted and laughed and sparkled over the dam and under the mill.

THE HATFIELD OUTRAGE.—James Welsh, John Kinzie and Wm. McMillan, charged with committing the heinous outrage upon Fanny Smith, at Hatfield, over a week since, had a final hearing yesterday before Mayor McCarthy, which resulted in their committal to jail for trial in default of ten thousand dollars bail each. The parties were brought into the presence of the girl, who identified positively Kinzie, but was not sure as to the others. Messrs. Moffatt and Cochran and Gen. A. L. Pearson appeared for the defendants, made an application yesterday before Judge Stowe, for a reduct on in the amount of bail required. The matter was, after some consultation, postponed until saturday.

ROBBERY.—Charles Anderson was before Mayor McCarthy yesterday, charged with larceny, on oath of Willis Shugar. Shugar is a barkeeper at Gerwig's hotel, in the Fifth Ward, and states that he got up early yesterday morning and left his room. He absented himself a few minutes afterwards and discovered that his pants had been taken from under his pillow, and twenty-five dollars stolen therefrom. Suspicion rested on Anderson, and he was taken in custody. He was arraigned before the Mayor, but as there was no evidence to show that he was the guilty party, he was discharged.

TELEGRAPH CONSOLIDATION.—On the 1st inst. says the Monongahela *Republican*, the Monongahela Valley Telegraphic Company was merged into the Pittsburgh & Atlantic Telegraph Company. It now forms a link in the great insulated line from Portland, Maine, to New Orleans, South; to St. Louis, West; to Milwaukee, North West, and to Chicago. Jno. Brown appointed Division Superintendent, and E. Middleton General Superintendent, with offices in Pittsburgh.

JOHNSON MEETING IN KITTANING.—The Armstrong *Republican* says: We are credibly informed that the Johnson-Cowan Convention, called to meet in this place on the 1st inst., was "mushy" attended. *Three* self-describing and patriotic Johnsonites from Kittanning, anxious to put their shoulders to the "my policy" ball. The proceedings were said to be very harmonious, and conducted with a unanimity seldom equaled.

HAMILL TO BE CHALLENGED.—The Portland *Argus* says that the easy style in which Walter Brown of that city "whipped" the famous Hamill, at the Worcester regatta, has determined Walter's many friends in Portland to back him against Hamill, should that party still claim the championship of the United States. In the event of no match with Hamill, Brown will meet the English champion, Kelley, in Portland harbor for a few thousand a side.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner Clawson held an inquest yesterday on the body of Mr. Chas. A. Clark, who was killed at the coal works of Messrs. Corry & Co., near Braddock's Fields, on Tuesday, by the falling of a mass of slate. The deceased was about fifty years of age, resided at Port Perry, and leaves a wife and ten children.

FALL OF A HEAVY CASTING.—Yesterday afternoon about four o'clock, a heavy iron casting, which had been elevated to the third story of Messrs. A. H. English & Co.'s new printing establishment on Fourth street, became detached through a derangement of the pulleys and fell to the pavement below, damaging the building slightly, but fortunately no one was injured.

THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENTS AT WELLSVILLE.—A company comprising some of the best talent in the profession, under the direction of Harry Overington, treasurer of the Pittsburgh Theatre, will give two concerts and performances in Wellsville, Ohio, on Monday and Tuesday evenings next.

STEALING AT THE FIRE.—Michael Coulson was before Mayor McCarthy yesterday on a charge of larceny. He was detected in the act of stealing some articles from the Petrolite Works, in Lawrenceville, during the fire on Monday night. He had a hearing, and was committed to jail for trial.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, Unite States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY, August 8-P. M.

The advance in some of the railways at the New York Board this forenoon, is quite marked, and the whole market appears stimulated and buoyant. Gold is higher and the rumor that the Secretary of the Treasury would accede to the request of New York bankers interested in the European trade, to sell the extra gold on hand, were disbelieved.

The quotations received this forenoon from New York were: Gold, 1[illegible]; Eighty-ones, 106[illegible]; Five-twenties, 108[illegible]; Ten-forties, 99¼; Seven thirties, 104[illegible]; Michigan Southern, 81[illegible]; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 88¼; Fort Wayne, 104[illegible]; Erie, 68¼; Western Union Telegraph, 57; Bentholed Coin, 46; Pittsburgh, 2; United States, 77[illegible]; Gregory (gold), 19¼; Quartz Hill, 4; Smithland Parmalee, 9.

—Our local market presents the usual dull features incident to the August season. There is considerable[illegible]ast for money and bills rates are offered by parties who are pressed for ready cash. First-class business paper and mortgages find ready purchasers at moderate rates, showing that there is no scarcity of money when the proper securities are presented.

ONLY THE BANKS ARE TAXED.—On and after the first of this month, the Banks of Issue, both National and State, are taxed ten per cent, on any of their old notes they pay out after this date. Whilst the intention of this law is to compel the retiring gradually from circulation the old notes, to substitute in their stead National and Greenbacks, if by no means depreciates the old State bank notes, which are held by the people at large. They are put the same in value as they were before the ten per cent. tax law went into effect, and the banks that issued them are required to redeem them just as before. The law imposes the tax exclusively on the banks which may pay them out hereafter, but the tax does not apply to the circulation outstanding previous to the 1st of August. We hear of some storekeepers refusing the old notes, or charging their customers a discount on the same, alleging that the brokers on banks will not take them on deposit, only at a discount, because of his late law. This is a dodge that can be easily exposed, and the parties so act, and parties are cautioned not to be swindled in this way.—*Kennedy's Book Review, Aug.*

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 9, 1866.

Business in the oil way continues dull, yesterday. Particularly purchasers acted as though they had received news contrary to what they expected. The Java, from Liverpool, reached this city on the 28th, arrived at New York. Her quotations of oil are the same as the previous steamer. This may have had something to do with the inactivity of the oil buyers. The stock of Crude on hand is very light, which fact strengthened the views of holders. Yesterday's receipts by the river were only 420 bbls. Crude was offered at a slight decline. A lot of 500 bbls of bulk was sold, to arrive, at 14½c; sales 300 bbls free on cars, October, 20c; sales 135 bbls on the wharf, including barrels, 20c.

REFINED OIL.—The market was very weak. Buyers were not disposed to operate. The only sales reported were: Free Oil—Sales 120 bbls, straw color, Champion, f. o. b shipment West, 54c; sales 190 bbls do, straw white, 56c; sales 2[illegible] bbls bonded, on the spot, September, 36c.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Fisher Bro.....50 | J. Wilkins.....143
Total.....193

Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Clark & Sumner, 563 bbls refined, Philadelphia.
Forsyth, Bro. & Co., 168 bbls refined, Philad'a.
Pacific Oil Company, 168 bbls refined, Philad'a.
Krny, Jagerman & Co, 167 bbls refined, Phila.
National Refining Co., 168 bbls refined, Phila.
James Renney, Jr., 50 bbls tar, Philad'a.
Lockhart & Frew, 114 bbls tar, Phila.

FAMILY MARKET.

LIVING EXPENSES IN PITTSBURGH.

CAREFULLY REVISED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, August 8, 1866.

The Diamond Market was well supplied this morning, in all articles offered for sale, at this season of the year, in this market. In vegetables the supply was quite liberal. Potatoes were rather dull, at from 90c. to $1 per bushel. At no season of many years, have they been offered for sale in so large abundance, or so fine in growth, as they are now. Tomatoes are a little higher in price, to-day, than one week ago. The Garden Corn for this, as one season, the cold nights are not favorable to ripening, and it being the "dark of the moon," they never ripen well. They say that as soon as the "moon changes" they will begin to ripen, when we will look for a change for the better in them. If the moon has an effect on them the sooner it changes, the better for the consumer. The supply of Corn is yet rather limited, and commands 30 cents per dozen. Egg plants are in more abundance and a little lower in price. Apples are coming forward quite liberally and declining slowly in price. Very choice summer Quince sold at 30 cents per half-peck. A very good article of Butter sells high; choice prints were sold by a few farmers, to old customers, at from 50 to 60 cents per pound, but the general price for print was from 45 to 50 cents. Good crock butter, by the crock, per pound, 35 cents. Eggs varied in price, some farmers selling for 35 cents per dozen, while others got but from 25 to 28 cents. The supply of fresh fish was very limited, but the supply of poultry is quite moderate and unchanged in price. New Oats from Ohio are beginning to be coming in, and retailing from store at from 55 to 60 cents. There has been no change in Flour, Meal, Groceries and Dried Fruits. We quote the retail price of articles of a first-class quality, as follows:

BREAD AND CRACKERS.			
Wheat loaf, each	10	Graham Crackers, ₱ lb.	17
Rye "	10	Sugar "	17
Boston Crackers, ₱ lb.	15	Cream "	17
Wine "	15	Butter Wafers, "	17
Soda "	15	Mille Biscuit, "	17
Oyster "	15	Lemon "	17
Water "	15	Pilot Bread, "	13
Butter "	17	Pilot Bread, sm'l "	10
Sugar "	17	Almond Nuts, "	25
Grated bread, per loaf	10		

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.			
Butter, print, ₱ lb.	40 to 50	Cheese, com'n Ohio,	20
Prime Roll "	45	Cheese, prime "	25 to 30
" common "	25	Dutch Cheese, 9 doz.	20
Crock butter "	35	Eggs, ₱ dozen	25
FISH—FRESH.			
Lake Salmon	12	Frogs, ₱ doz.	$2 00
Mackinaw Trout, ₱ lb	15	White Fish, "	15
FISH—SALTED, ETC.			
Cod, dry ₱ lb.	6 to 8	Mackerel, No. 1, shore	
Haddock (smoked) ₱ lb.	20	₱ kit.	$1 80
" (pickled) "	25	Mackerel, No. 2 large,	1 25
Halibut (smoked) ₱ lb.	20	Mackerel, No. 2 ₱ lb.	8
Herring, ₱ box	50	Oysters, fresh, ₱ can,	25
Herring (Holland) ₱ box	50	" can,	1 25
Lobsters, 2½ cans, each	50	White Fish, ₱ lb.	15
Pickerel, ₱ lb.	10	Salmon (smoked) ₱ lb.	40
Pond Cove and spiced		" (pickled) "	40
Oysters ₱ can, 1 ₱ lb.	30	Turtles, ₱ lb.	10 to 12
" 2 lb.	50	Whitefish, (live) ₱ lb.	15
FLOUR, MEAL, &c.			
Extra Family,	$12 50 to 13 50	Farina, ₱ paper,	14
Fancy flour,	15 50	Indian Meal, ₱ bush.	1 20
Self-rising, ₱	11	Hominy, ₱ lb.	10
Corn Starch, ₱ paper,	25	Sago "	15
FRUITS, NUTS, ETC., DRY.			
Apples ₱ lb.	20	Prunes (eating)	60
Almonds, "	40 to 45	Prunes (cooking)	40
Apricots, each,	25	Brazil Nuts	40
Raisins ₱ lb.	25 to 30	Filberts	22
Peaches,	30	Walnuts	22
English Walnuts,	30	Dates	22
Pearly Pendants, ₱ lb.	40	Figs	18 to 40
Dried Cherries, ₱ lb.	35	Citrons, ₱ lb.	40
Prunes (cooking)	40		
FRUITS—GREEN, CANNED; OILS, JELLIES, &c.			
Peaches, ₱ ½ peck 45 to 60		Oranges ₱ doz.	100
Apples ₱ ½ peck	30	Pineapples, ₱ can,	60
Pears, ₱ ½ peck	30 to 50	Tomatoes 2½ ₱ cans	50 to 60
Quinces, ₱ ½ peck	30	Lemons ₱ doz.	40
Green corn, 2½ ₱ cans,	50	Cucumbers,	30
Strawberries, do do	50 to 60	Lemons, ₱ doz.	40
Blackberries, do do,	50	Ketchup, ₱ bottle,	25 to 40
Peaches, do do,	50	Pickles, ₱ bottle,	25 to 40
Sardines, ½ boxes,	50	Sauces, do	25, 60 to 75
Do	35	Honey, ₱ lb.	50 to 60
Honey, strained, ₱ lb.	30		
GROCERIES.			
Coffee, choice Rio ₱ lb.	30	Tea, Young Hyson	1 50 to 2 00
" do	30 to 33	" Fongtai,	1 50
Roast Rio ₱ lb.	30 to 35	" Imperial,	1 50
Java,	40 to 45	Candles, star ₱ lb.	18 to 20
Sugar, brown, ₱ lb.	12½	" S. Carolina,	15
" crushed and		Lard ₱ lb.	20
powdered	18 to 19	" Kentucky,	18
" refined,	15 to 16	" Island,	18
Molasses, Porto Rico,	60	" S. Carolina,	15
" Cuba,	50 to 1 00	" Ohio,	18
" Sorgh'm,	50 to 1 00	Salt, table ₱ sack,	2 50
" Maple	1 50	" ₱ bbl,	6 to 7
oil,	50	Starch ₱ lb.	10
Tea, Oolong ₱ lb.	1 00 to 1 50	Saleratus,	15
" Egg, Brake,	1 50	Saltpeter,	25
" F. Souchong	1 00 to 1 50	Samp	10
Chocolate, ₱ lb.	35	Vinegar,	25
MEATS—FRESH.			
Sirloin, ex. cut, ₱ lb.	25	Leg of Mutton ₱ lb.	12 to 15
Round, "	22	Shoulder "	10 to 12
do do ₱ lb.	20	Veal cutlets, ex., ₱ lb.	25
Round, "	18 to 20	do do	20
Chuck rib, ₱ lb.	12 to 15	Roast veal, ₱ lb.	15 to 20
Cross rib, "	12	Roast lamb, ₱ lb.	12 to 15
Plate and Navel, "	12	Liver pudding, ₱ lb.	15
Liver, ₱ lb.	5 to 10	Kidneys, each	10 to 15
Hearts, each	25 to 30	Sweetbread, ₱ pair	15 to 20
Pork, ₱ lb.	15 to 18	Sweetbread, ₱ pair	15 to 20
Mutton chops,	20 to 25	Calves Heads, each,	10
Suet, ₱ lb.	15 to 20	Do	15
MEATS—SALTED AND SMOKED.			
Dried Beef ₱ lb.	25	Tongues, smoked, each	75 to 100
Breakfast bacon,	28	Pickled ₱ lb.	25
Hams,	25 to 28	Pigs feet, ₱ set,	25 to 30
Shoulders,	18 to 20	Bologna,	15
Corned Beef,	10 to 15	Sliced Ham, ₱ lb.	35
POULTRY.			
Young Geese, each,	75	Ducks, ₱ pair,	90c to $1 00
Dressed Chickens,		Spring Chickens,	
per pair,	75 to 1 00	per pair,	75 to 1 00
SPICES OF A PURE QUALITY.			
Cinnamon ₱ lb.	$1 00	Cayenne, ₱ lb.	$1 00
Cloves, ₱ lb.	60	Mace, ₱ lb.	2 00
Ginger, ₱ lb.	50	Nutmegs, ₱ lb.	2 00
Cloves, ₱ lb.	50	Mustard, ₱ lb.	50
Pepper, ₱ lb.	50	Jamaica Ginger, ₱ lb.	75
SUNDRIES.			
Coal, Shenkel	12 to 15	Applebutter, ₱ qt.	30
Browns, each	35 to 50	Canton Ginger, ₱ jar	3 00
Baking Powders, ₱		Spiced Salmon, pean	1 25
paper	30 to 35	Kale (cabbage)	
Barrett's Extract, ₱		pickled,	35
bottle,	30 to 35	Red Cords (Manilla),	
Concentrated Lye, ₱		each,	25
box,	25	Red Cords (Hemp),	
Mahan's Washing		each,	50
Powder, ₱ lb.	15	Wrapping Grits,	
Milk, ₱ qt.	10	(Heckers) ₱ peck,	25
Vinegar, ₱ gallon,	30 to 40	Hominy Grits, ₱ peck,	25
Woodruff's Kits, each,	30 to 40	Schmear Kase, ₱ qt.	10 to 15
Tubs, each,	30 to 75	Syrups for tea,	50
Coal oil, ₱ gallon,	50	Vinegar, drank, ₱ bottle,	40
VEGETABLES			
Horse radish, ₱ root,	5	Soup Beans, ₱ quart,	8 to 10
Lettuce, ₱ head,	5 to 8	New Carrots ₱ bunch,	5
New onions, ₱ bunch	3 to 5	Asparagus, ₱ bch.,	5 to 10
Parsnips, ₱ bunch,	5	Greens, ₱ half peck,	10
Pie plant, ₱ bunch,	5	New Potatoes, ₱ bu.	
Summer squash, each,	10 to 15	green,	15 to 20
Green peas, ₱ ½ pk.,	40	Pole Greens, ₱ bunch	5
Gooseberries, ₱ qt.	10	Cabbage, ₱ head,	10 to 20
String beans, ½ pk.	20	Parsley, ₱ bunch,	3
Cantaloupe, ₱ doz.,	200	Sage, ₱ bunch,	3
Watermelons, each,	50 to 100	Cabbage Turnips, ₱ do	10
Water melons, each,	30 to 100	New Tomatoes, ₱ half	
Huckleberries ₱ qt.	10	peck,	40 to 60
Rochelle Blkberries,		New Corn ₱ dozen,	30
₱ quart,	40 to 50	Vegetable Eggs, ₱ lb.	25 to 30
Blackberries ₱ qt.	12½ to 20	Radishes, ₱ bunch,	3 to 5
Marrowfat pumpkins,		Cucumbers,	5
each,	50 to 75	Beets, ₱ bunch,	5
FEED, AT RETAIL.			
Hay, ₱ cwt.,	$1 40 to 1 50	Wheat, ₱ cwt.,	$1 50
Oats, ₱ bush.,	55 to 60	Middlings, ₱ cwt.,	2 00
Corn, ₱ bush.,	1 00	Seconds, ₱ cwt.,	1 75
Oil meal, ₱ bush	1 35		

Cincinnati Provision Market.

AUGUST 7.—The *Commercial* says:—The provision market had a firmer tone during the past day, than in the preceding week. Lard advanced ½c ₱ lb on Thursday, and afterward to 20c, at which it is now firm. Liberal sales are reported. Hams have been active during the week at 9½. A good portion of them were reported to day. There were sales of 200 bbls at 17½, and of 200 bbls, delivered at Terre Haute, Ind. At 8½ the market appears to be in fair operating condition.

Bulk shoulders have been kept steadily at 15c loose. Bulk sides at 17½c, and clear sides at 19c cash, without large sales, though with a firm market.

Bacon shoulders have 16½c as a trading figure, though 16c is in most cases asked. Bacon sides are quoted at 19@19½c. Clear at 21c.

Sugar-cured hams are quoted at 24@25c; plain at 22c, all canvassed and packed.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

CHICAGO, August 8, 1866.

FLOUR—Was active to the extent of the offerings and steady at $9@$11 for white winter extras, and $7@9 25 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Wheat was extremely dull, and sales of No. 1 spring regular were nominal at $1 45@1 46, the market closing with sellers at $1 41. There was nothing doing in other grades.

CORN—Was fairly active and firm, and prices were 1@2c higher, with sales of No. 1 at 76@76½c, No. 2 at 75@76c, and rejected at 70@73c, the market closing steady at the latter quotations. Canal corn was in moderate request at 84@86c for No. 1.

OATS—Were in better demand, and 1@2c higher, with sales of No. 1 at 54@55c, No. 2 at 52@53c, and rejected at 50@51c, the market closing steady at the latter quotations. Canal corn was in moderate request at 84@86c for No. 1.

RYE—Was dull, at 86c for No. 2 in store.

BARLEY—Was nominal.

PROVISIONS—Were quiet but firm, at $22 25@22 50 for mess pork